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Algeria	5.00	Dia	1.00	Libya	1.00	Yemen	1.00
Angola	1.00	India	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00		
Argentina	1.00	Indonesia	1.00				
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Germany	1.00	Sierra Leone	1.00				
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Gibraltar	1.00	Slovenia	1.00				
Great Britain	1.00	Somalia	1.00				
Guam	1.00	South Africa	1.00				
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Honduras	1.00	Sweden	1.00				
Hong Kong	1.00	Switzerland	1.00				
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Iceland	1.00	Tanzania	1.00				
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Iran	1.00	Turkey	1.00				
Iraq	1.00	Uganda	1.00				
Israel	1.00	Ukraine	1.00				
Italy	1.00	United States	1.00				
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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Marine Killed, 3 Hurt by Shell in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — A U.S. Marine was killed Thursday and three others wounded as they were trying to defuse an unexploded piece of ordnance inside the grounds of the international airport, where they had arrived Wednesday as part of the new multinational peacekeeping force in the capital.

Earlier in the day, Lebanese commercial airlines began regular flights into Beirut's international airport for the first time in nearly four months, raising hopes that normal life was returning to the capital.

In a further boost to civilian morale, Lebanon's new president, Amin Gemayel, declared Beirut reunified following seven years during which the Lebanese capital had been split into mainly Christian and Moslem sectors.

After the president's speech, a two-lane highway linking east and west reopened for the first time in two years.

Concern About Reaction
 The accident involving the U.S. Marines immediately raised concern about the impact of the news on Washington, where the Reagan administration has gone to great lengths to downplay the risks of sending Marines to Lebanon.

Lieutenant Commander Mark Stull of the U.S. Navy said at the airport Thursday night that the four Marines, all engineers, were attempting to defuse a 155mm shell when it went off.

Other reports said the four had been injured by an U.S.-made cluster bomb or a mine.

An U.S. Army spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Lee Delorme, said two of the three other Marines were slightly wounded, one in the arm and the other in the leg, and the third was seriously injured but in stable condition.

A Pentagon spokesman, Henry F. Catto Jr., said in Washington the blast was "just an accident," not the result of hostile action against U.S. forces.

U.S. officials said there was still "quite a bit of ordnance" in the airport area, which until Wednesday was occupied by Israeli forces.

The explosion marked the first bloodshed involving the Marines in Lebanon, not only since they began landing Wednesday, but also counting their 16-day mission to help supervise the evacuation of Palestinian and Syrian combatants from Beirut, which ended Sept. 10.

Commander Peter Litrenta, spokesman for the Marine force, said the entire 1,200-man American force would be ashore by the end of the day. About 800 Marines landed Wednesday.

Unlike the previous peacekeeping mission, when the Marines did not leave Beirut's port, the U.S. troops brought heavy arms for their duty.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan notified congressional leaders that the withdrawal of the Marines would not be tied to the pullout of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon, as he had indicated in a news conference Tuesday.

The president said the Marines would be in Lebanon for a "limited period."

In Cairo, Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy who negotiated the Beirut evacuation, met with Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali of Egypt and said he hoped to achieve agreement "within weeks, not months" on withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, an Egyptian spokesman said.

The U.S. Marines are deployed in the airport area to the south of the city, with 1,162 French and 1,050 Italian members of the peacekeeping force patrolling two Palestinian refugee camps where rightist militiamen massacred hundreds of civilians.

In the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, the body count rose by one late Wednesday to a known total of 336, but officials emphasized the search for missing was continuing and predicted it could reach 1,500.

The mainly Christian eastern half of the city is controlled by the right-wing militias implicated in the massacre, who are to hand over security duties to the largely untested Lebanese Army.

A spokesman for the Christian militias said all forces in East Beirut were now confined to barracks. Israeli troops, who formerly had the free run of East Beirut, were not in sight Thursday.

Before the Marine landing Thursday, Lebanese commercial airlines landed at Beirut airport for the first time since the Israeli invasion almost four months ago. Middle East Airlines flight 262 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

New Law Lets U.S. Step Up Spying on Foreign Diplomats

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new federal law permits the United States to vastly improve its watch on foreign diplomats here, even to placing spies in their embassies and homes. The law takes effect Friday.

Officials said the law was deliberately designed to cover the same costly and harassing practices used by the Soviet agency through which diplomats in Moscow must deal in hiring translators and maids, contract for apartments, buy airline tickets and acquire other services.

The Soviet agency, the Administration for Services to the Diplomatic Corps, is ostensibly part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. But in fact, according to U.S. intelligence officials, it is under the Soviet secret police, or KGB. Through the agency, Soviet spies are placed in foreign embassies and homes.

Now, for the first time, the United States will be able to provide comparable "services" to Soviet diplomats here through a new Office of Foreign Missions in the State Department.

Wide Powers
 That office will be empowered to go so far as to select the hotel in which Soviet diplomats may stay, which room they will occupy, which maid or handyman they may hire and "maybe even which tree in the park to stand under," a congressional staff member said.

Soviet embassies, unlike U.S. embassies, do not hire local personnel; they employ Russians. But East European embassies hire local citizens.

U.S. intelligence officials said they were pleased with the opportunities the new law provides. "We're delighted," an official said. "Another said: 'It should be very helpful to counterintelligence work.'"

President Ronald Reagan signed the legislation Aug. 24 as part of the State Department appropriations bill. In a two-page statement, he referred only briefly to the Foreign Missions Act, saying it "provides authority to regulate the activities of foreign missions in our country, in order to promote reciprocity in our diplomatic relationships and to protect our national security."

Administration officials were more explicit in their arguments to persuade Congress to enact the law. Besides permitting sit-for-tat reciprocity aimed at improving the welfare of U.S. diplomats abroad, the administration promised, the measure would "increase the capability of national security agencies to oversee foreign government activities in the United States."

The administration's bill was enacted with only one significant change: an amendment offered by eight members of the Senate Intelligence Committee that directs that the State Department's new authority "be exercised in accordance with procedures and guidelines approved by the president."

Sources said the amendment was intended to ensure both that the counterintelligence potential of the law was exploited and that any such spy activities were kept within the broad restrictions on intelligence approved by Mr. Reagan last year.

The new law is the fourth in the past two years to benefit U.S. intelligence operations. The other three are:

- The Intelligence Oversight Act of 1980, which reduced from eight to two the number of congressional committees to which U.S. intelligence agencies had to report. Distribution of sensitive intelligence information was thereby greatly curtailed, and the risk of disclosure to foreign agents and the American press was considerably reduced.
- "Gray mail" legislation, passed last year, which permitted a judge to secretly examine intelligence data demanded by a defendant and decide whether it was relevant to the case. Until then, intelligence officials said, the government often dropped prosecution of intelligence cases for fear that public disclosure of such data might compromise sources.
- The "identities law," passed this year, which made it a crime to publish the names of U.S. agents abroad if the purpose of publication was to impair U.S. intelligence operations.

First in West
 The new Foreign Missions Act, State Department officials said, is the first law enacted by a Western nation that is intended to retaliate for practices against diplomats used by the Soviet Union and other nations, mostly in the Third World.

At least one Soviet diplomat attended congressional hearings on the measure, officials said. So did other Communist bloc diplomats. Even before the bill became law, U.S. officials said, it was credited with beneficial effects.

"Suddenly, instead of a two- or three-year limit on renting property," a State Department official said, "our embassy in an East European country was told it could own property. An 'old loophole in the law,' it was told. This will save a great deal of money for us, however old the loophole."

"That country got scared, and for good reason, because we can now force their embassy here in Washington to live under the same terms they impose on our mission over there, even to forcing them to give up property here, if necessary," the official added.



President Amin Gemayel, in white suit, inspected a detachment of U.S. Marines Thursday at the tomb of Lebanon's unknown soldier. Mr. Gemayel, in remarks at the ceremony, said he was speaking to a united Beirut, not one divided into east and west.

Camp Assaults Laid to Top Phalangist Chiefs

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The operation that started in the Chatila refugee camp in Beirut and resulted in the massacre of more than 300 civilians was directed by the top Phalangist military commanders and involved the elite corps of the militia, according to Phalangist and Western diplomatic sources in Beirut.

President Amin Gemayel, according to these sources, is not believed to have known much about the operation. Although he was in the Phalangist leadership and now heads the party, he was effectively excluded from its military circle and was apparently not involved in the planning.

His brother, Bashir, who had been elected president before him and was assassinated Sept. 14, said before his death that he planned to disband the Christian militia and strengthen the regular Lebanese Army, which is a separate force of about 22,000 men.

From the information supplied by the sources, it could not be determined whether the massacre that occurred after the troops went in was planned from the beginning.

Christian political and military leaders and Western diplomatic and intelligence officials said in interviews that a key leader of the attack was Elias Hobeika, a trusted aide of Bashir Gemayel. Mr. Hobeika is chief of security and intelligence for the Phalangist force of more than 12,000 rightist Christian militiamen, which is now nominally loyal to Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Hobeika, according to these informants, was the liaison between the militia and Israel's secret service, the Mossad, and also between the militia and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

The informants said the other leaders of the operation that led to the massacre included Joseph Eddé, commander of the militia forces in southern Lebanon; Dib Anastas, chief of the Phalangist military police; Michel Zouein, a close aide to Mr. Hobeika and the man who led a successful attack in 1980 against the rival Christian militia of former President Camille Chamoun, and Marun Mishaal, a Phalangist commander in East Beirut.

The roughly 2,000 soldiers commanded by the men named above represent the best-trained core of the Phalangist militia, according to one Lebanese Christian informant with knowledge of the militia's organization.

The accounts contradicted earlier reports that the troops who broke into the camps were irregular units. In addition, most of those interviewed said they did not believe that Major Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed leader of another militia that operates mainly in southern Lebanon, or his troops played an important role in the massacre.

Western diplomats and high-ranking Christian rightist politicians have said that they are inclined to accept Major Haddad's denials and his calls for an investigation — an investigation that might compromise his rivals, the Phalangists.

The origins of the massacre, and what has happened since it occurred, are still shrouded in secrecy. On Tuesday afternoon diplomats in Beirut told this reporter and Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post that intelligence reports had confirmed a threat on the two reporters' lives because of the questions both had been asking Phalangist officials.

Wednesday morning, the two correspondents were driven through Phalangist lines along the Beirut-Damascus highway into Syrian-held territory.

With comparable dangers in mind, most sources who supplied information on the Phalangist role in the massacre did so with the understanding that they would not be named. Such information as exists is fragmentary.

Sharon's Account
 According to one Western diplomat in Beirut, a high-ranking Lebanese Army officer said the plan for Christian militiamen to enter the camps had been discussed for some time between Israeli and Christian officers — that it had been conceived, in fact, before the assassination of Bashir Gemayel. Although the Israelis gave the Phalangists the go-ahead to enter the camps, there is no conclusive evidence that they knew the Phalangists were going to kill the civilians.

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, suggested in a recent statement to parliament that the plan was worked out on Wednesday, Sept. 15, a day after Bashir Gemayel's assassination and shortly after Israeli troops began moving into West Beirut.

Yet in the weeks before Sept. 15, according to Western intelligence sources, Mr. Sharon met several times with Bashir Gemayel in the back room of East Beirut's elegant Retro Restaurant. What they discussed has not been disclosed. The Lebanese Army officer said that originally, the Christians were to have occupied the camps on Sept. 24. The plan, he said, may have been speeded up after the assassination.

Other sources in Beirut said the original purpose of the operation in the camps had been not only to fight, disarm and arrest or execute any remaining Palestinian guerrillas but also to frighten Lebanon's Palestinians into leaving all their camps and then Lebanon itself. A similar report was published in the Hebrew-language newspaper Ha'aretz in Israel.

Mr. Sharon told the Knesset that the general staff and commander in chief of the Phalangists met twice with Israel's ranking generals on Sept. 15 and discussed entering the camps, which they did the next afternoon.

The commander in chief of the Phalangist militia is named Fuad Ephraim. Mr. Ephraim, who is married to the daughter of one of Bashir Gemayel's sisters, was Mr. Gemayel's choice to replace him as head of Lebanon's largest Christian militia. He was elected both head of the militia's policy-making

Sharon Reportedly Predicted Massacre Before Israeli Move

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel expressed grave concern that Christian Phalangist militiamen would massacre Palestinian civilians shortly before the Israeli Army was ordered to send the Phalangist militia units into the Chatila and Sabra refugee camps in West Beirut, it was learned Thursday.

The predictions of a potential bloodbath were made while Mr. Sharon and other senior Israeli officials were pressing for the dispatch of regular Lebanese Army units into the refugee neighborhoods to root out armed Palestinian guerrillas.

They argued that the assassination of the Phalangist leader, President-elect Bashir Gemayel, greatly increased the danger that the Christian militiamen would renew their attacks on the Palestinians.

Mr. Sharon has publicly maintained that he and other Israeli officials never dreamed that the Phalangist militia units would go on a rampage of indiscriminate killing once they were inside the camps.

But well-informed sources said that the defense minister and the army's chief of staff, General Rafael Eitan, raised the prospect of just such a slaughter the night of Sept. 16.

It was on this night that, with the blessing of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the Israeli cabinet, Israeli Army units in West Beirut were ordered to assist the Phalangist militiamen in entering Chatila and Sabra.

Mr. Sharon's spokesman, Uzi Dan, did not return phone calls about these warnings.

Sources said Lebanese Army commanders were willing to order their own units into the camps, but said that they could not do so without authorization from the Lebanese government.

They said the chief roadblock to allowing the regular army into the refugee areas was Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who apparently feared an adverse reaction in Lebanon's Moslem community if the army units, generally commanded by Christian officers, were to take over the Palestinian neighborhoods.

In the end, according to sources familiar with the events leading up to the massacre, the determination of Mr. Sharon and other Israeli officials to destroy the remaining guerrillas and their stockpiles of arms overcame their fear of widespread killing by the Phalangist militiamen.

The disclosure that these fears were expressed before the massacre took place undercuts one of the principal defenses Mr. Sharon and others have offered for the decision to use the Phalangist units to "clean out" the refugee camps.

In a speech to parliament last week, Mr. Sharon declared, "We did not imagine in our worst dreams that the Phalangists would act in this way when they entered the battle at this stage of the fighting."

"They appeared to be a regular army in every way. They promised to fight just against terrorists."

The other main defense offered by Israeli officials for their conduct before and during the massacre was that they acted to halt the killing as soon as they learned of it.

But this assertion also has been called into question by reports in the Israeli press that on Sept. 16, the first night of the massacre, the Israeli Army division command in Beirut was informed by the Phalangist commander inside Chatila that "until now 300 civilians and terrorists have been killed."

General Eitan later agreed to allow the militiamen to remain in the Palestinian camps until the morning of Sept. 18, about 36 hours after they entered.

The Israelis are known to have raised the subject of Lebanon's army entering the camps during meetings that Morris Draper, a U.S. envoy, held with Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Sept. 15 and again during a second meeting Mr. Draper held with Mr. Sharon and Mr. Shamir on Sept. 17.

Soviet Aide Says He Will Reopen Talks With China
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev of the Soviet Union said Thursday night that he would visit Peking in the near future to resume political consultations with Chinese officials.

His remarks to reporters at a National Day reception in the Chinese Embassy confirmed reports that the two countries were about to resume the talks that were broken off by the Chinese after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Chinese diplomatic sources said the talks would resume next week and also made it clear that the two governments had already reached an agreement to that effect.

The comments by Chinese diplomats appear to contradict earlier reports that Mr. Ilyichev was going to Peking as a private guest of the Soviet ambassador in hopes of inducing the Chinese to invite him for official discussions.

While the Chinese insisted on describing the talks as "political contacts" rather than negotiations, Peking's agreement to accept Mr. Ilyichev seems to open some possibilities for easing Chinese-Soviet tensions.

INSIDE

■ Deng Xiaoping apparently withstood a serious challenge to his leadership only three days before the Chinese Communist Party began its national congress this month. Page 5.

■ The Chinese government, in a rebuke to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, said it was not bound by treaties ceding parts of Hong Kong to Britain and would recover the entire colony "when conditions are ripe." Page 3.

■ The Canadian government and four banks stepped in to rescue Dome Petroleum, whose near-collapse had alarmed bankers and oilmen worldwide. Page 11.

■ Former South African detainees say that the security police systematically mistreated them in a variety of ways, including beatings and electric shocks. Page 6.

■ The roster of European cooking schools continues to grow. In addition to standbys in England, Italy and France, there are new schools in Greece and Spain and tours in Sicily and Finland. A full list appears in Weekend. Page 7W.

World Recession Destroys a Dream in Ireland

Closing of Kilkenny Textile Mill Is Disaster for Local Economy
By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

KILKENNY, Ireland — The world recession finally caught up with Kilkenny one day last spring. In the rest of Ireland and the world the process had been like a drought: slowly parching and cracking and drying up economies. In Kilkenny it came like a thunderclap.

In June an American textile company closed its Kilkenny mill, a modern two-year-old plant that produced luxury bath towels for the European market.

The shutting of the plant threw 630 people out of work. That is not a large figure in the context of deteriorating conditions in Ireland, where the jobless rate is 16 percent. Nor is it large in the context of Ireland's nine trading partners in the European Economic Community.

But in Kilkenny, a city of 14,000 in southeastern Ireland, where graystone Norman parades share the horizon with granite church spires, the figure represents nearly 20 percent of the active local workforce.

Beyond the blow of joblessness, there was another dimension to the failure of the mill.

In the eyes of many, the mill, a \$55-million investment by Fieldcrest Mills of North Carolina and the Irish Development Authority, was symbolic of the new Ireland. Its modern looms were operated by skilled technicians, many of whom had left secure jobs in English industrial cities or, in some cases, were recruited from as far away as Australia.

The technicians were, for the most part, realizing the dream of all economic exiles: returning to the land of their birth to a good-paying job, settling down and making the pledge that Kilkenny was where they would spend the rest of their days.

Now they are unemployed, coming home at night to a mortgaged house, built on promises two years ago, telling comforting lies about how things will get better and, after the children have been put to bed, sitting at kitchen tables under a dome of light, watching the vapor rise from mugs of tea and carefully dismantling the lies.

There are discussions about moving into bed-and-breakfast ho-

tels in other cities to take part-time work to bring in money for the day when the unemployment benefits will end and the mortgage will still have to be paid.

Hushed late-night talks like these are taking place in the first days of autumn all over Europe. There are millions of young and middle-age workers who have no assurance that they will be able to find permanent work again for years, a cold fact that is being acknowledged even by politicians, some of whom are also joining the ranks of the unemployed as governments in Europe fall on economic issues.

It happened in Ireland last winter, and many believe it will happen again if there is a politician who has a better solution beyond the wavering attempts to cut public spending and pare deficits.

Ireland, despite an investment and land boom in the last two decades, has always been looked on as the poor relation of Europe, slow to catch up socially and economically.

But to see governments in Bonn, The Hague and Copenhagen fail is a different story, and it increased the anxiety of the "redundant" workers in Kilkenny, who now do not know where to turn. Even the old escape route of immigration is being closed to them.

It was Ireland's intractable inflation rate that killed off the Kilkenny plant, according to Fieldcrest Mills officials. It had hit an annual level of 21 percent at the time.

An outside consultant recommended shutting down, they said, adding that it was not the fault, in any way, of the Kilkenny workers. "They made a real gallant effort," said William Stone, a Fieldcrest vice president. "Our manufacturing side was dead on schedule."

Patrick Mulrooney, 40, a Kilkenny native with a bony face and deep-set dark eyes, does not talk about "monetarism" or "Thatcherism" or other economic theories when he and his friends fill vacant hours and walk along the streets of Kilkenny, past the Nore River and over the grounds of Kilkenny Castle, a 13th-century Norman stronghold.

Their thoughts are more pressing, filled by strategies to find work and passing along rumors of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



END OF THE LINE? — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was embraced Thursday by a longtime friend, Ambassador Arthur F. Burns of the United States, at a reception he held for the diplomatic corps in the Schanzenberg Palace in Bonn. Mr. Schmidt was apparently resigned to being forced out Friday by a vote in the Bundestag. Story, Page 2.

Italy, France Agree With Reagan on Terms For Beirut Withdrawal

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Italian and French foreign ministers have agreed with President Ronald Reagan that their joint force with the United States is likely to stay in Beirut until all other foreign troops leave Lebanon.

Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, told a reporter Wednesday that the force's departure is "tied to a fact, not to a date." That fact, he made clear, is the evacuation of the foreign forces, Syrian and Israeli, and he urged that "it must take place in a short time."

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, was slightly more cautious. At a breakfast meeting Wednesday with the press, he said it was not unlikely that the multinational force would remain until the foreign troops left. But he stressed that this was up to the Lebanese government.

Mr. Colombo said, "I agree" when asked his view of Mr. Reagan's forecast at a news conference on Tuesday. The president then said the joint force would stay until the foreigners left.

The Italian minister said he told the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, Wednesday morning that "the evacuation of all foreign forces has to be dealt with at once." He included among the for-

sign troops any remaining members of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Surely, it is an open-ended commitment," said Mr. Colombo, whose government took the initiative in reviving the multinational force after it left Beirut on Sept. 14. "That is why we have to act quickly."

The removal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO troops must not become an element in the Middle East peace process, Mr. Colombo said. "Otherwise, that negotiation becomes more complicated and it is complicated enough."

Mr. Cheysson dealt at length with the next step in Lebanon, that of assuring Israel a secure northern border once its troops depart. This task, he said, should be undertaken by UN peacekeepers and not troops operating outside the United Nations' aegis. Israel has insisted that its border security cannot be entrusted to UN forces and should be carried out by U.S. and other troops.

Soviet Interest Seen
Mr. Cheysson, however, said that a force under Security Council direction was the mechanism provided by the UN charter. He acknowledged that this meant the Soviet Union would have a voice in the matter since it is a council member with veto rights. The French minister, who would permit only indirect quotation of his remarks, said the Soviet Union has a security interest in the Middle East since its borders are so close to the region.

Both ministers are here for the General Assembly, and Mr. Colombo addressed it on Wednesday. He called on Israel and the Palestinians "to move beyond the logic of confrontation" and toward "reciprocal recognition." He spoke of an "increased awareness on the Palestinian side" that should make "possible progress toward the establishment of a Palestinian homeland."

He did not use the word "state," which Israel strenuously opposes and Washington has said it cannot support.

The Palestinians must "abandon any attempt to dispute Israel's existence or threaten its security," Mr. Colombo said. Israel, in turn, should end military action and negotiate, he said.

Britain's foreign secretary, Francis Pym, told the General Assembly Wednesday that the core of the Middle East problem "is the Palestinians' right to a land of their own." He also avoided the term "state." Mr. Pym strongly criticized the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, saying that it went "far beyond the requirements of Israel security" and employed a "disproportionate" use of force.



Luxembourg firemen soaked the debris of a Soviet airliner that crashed Wednesday night.

Crash of Aeroflot Jet in Luxembourg Killed 6, Injured 40

United Press International

LUXEMBOURG — Six persons were killed and 40 injured in Wednesday's crash of a Soviet Aeroflot jetliner at Findel Airport, Luxembourg's transport minister, Josy Barthel, said Thursday.

Four occupants of the plane, which was carrying 67 passengers and 11 crew from Moscow, were seriously burned and were taken to

hospitals in France, West Germany and Belgium. The other injured occupants were released after treatment.

An air traffic controller said Wednesday the four-engine Ilyushin-62 jetliner apparently had developed brake trouble upon landing. The plane veered off the runway, plowed into a wooded area and soon burst into flame, witnesses

said. Luxembourg and Belgian experts were trying to establish the cause of the accident, Mr. Barthel said.

There were widely conflicting casualty reports in the hours after the crash. Police said this was because many passengers who escaped from the burning aircraft ran into the wooded area where it crashed.

Solidarity Backers Gather to Mark August Clashes With Polish Police

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Solidarity supporters gathered Thursday in a cemetery in Wroclaw, in southwestern Poland, and placed a memorial plaque in Warsaw's old town to honor workers killed in clashes with the police, witnesses said.

The commemorations came in response to calls by fugitive Solidarity leaders for symbolic memorials, after riots on Aug. 31 that swept most major Polish cities and left five persons dead and hundreds injured and in jail.

Witnesses in Wroclaw reported that several thousand people went to the city's cemetery for a Mass in memory of a man killed in the August protests. Those demonstrations were held to mark the second anniversary of an agreement in the

port city of Gdansk that led to formation of Solidarity, the Soviet bloc's first independent union.

There were no reports from Wroclaw of clashes with the police, who reportedly kept at a distance from the rally. Wroclaw has been the site of severe unrest several times since martial law was declared in December 1981.

Plaque Near Fortifications
In Warsaw, a plaque commemorating the dead from the Aug. 31 riots was placed on a brick wall near the old town's original fortifications. But only about 20 people gathered there late Thursday evening, witnesses said.

The memorials came a day after a Mass in Gdansk to celebrate the 39th birthday of Lech Walesa, the interned leader of Solidarity. Police officers using clubs reportedly dispersed about 1,000 people who marched toward the city center after the Mass, chanting, "Free Lech Walesa."

Three members of a CBS television crew who were reporting on the Mass in Gdansk were beaten, clubbed and kicked by uniformed Polish police, Reuters quoted network officials as saying Thursday.

They were also taken to police headquarters and held for several hours, they said. The cameraman, Wlodimir Piechocki, suffered head injuries and multiple bruises. The other crew members were identified as Jan Seliga, the sound man, and Barbara Olszyska, the office manager. CBS has protested the incident.

In another development Thursday, Solidarity sources said Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, called Mr. Walesa's wife, Danusia, to a meeting in Warsaw to discuss the possibilities of moving Mr. Walesa to a place of internment closer to his home in Gdansk.

He is now interned in a government lodge in a remote area of southwestern Poland, near the Soviet border. Mr. Walesa, who last week denied reports that the union leader was in ill health and receiving "character-altering drugs," had no further comments on her husband Thursday.

Also, Polish authorities officially applied Thursday for the extradition of four men responsible for the takeover Sept. 6 of the Polish Embassy in Bern, the FAP news agency reported.

The four, Florian Kruszyk, Krzysztof Wasilewski, Mirosław Plewinski and Marek Michalski, were seized when Swiss police commandos stormed the embassy and freed the hostages after a four-day siege. Officials in Bern have said they would be tried in Switzerland. An alleged accomplice, Tadeusz Workiewicz, is being held in West Germany, where he was arrested several days later.

Poland to Use Oil for Debt
Poland will pay part of its debt to Brazil in oil and coal, The Associated Press quoted Petrobras, the Brazilian state oil company, as saying Thursday in Rio de Janeiro.

Kohl Partners Feud on Eve Of Bonn Vote

Schmidt Tells Envoys Nation's Course Steady

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Helmut Kohl put the finishing touches Thursday on the center-right coalition with which he hopes to govern West Germany. But the day before Friday's parliamentary vote on replacing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, members of Mr. Kohl's coalition resumed their longtime feud.

Mr. Schmidt, apparently resigned to leaving office, summoned the entire diplomatic corps to the Schanzenberg Palace next to his chancellery in effect to sum up his eight years in office and say goodbye. His Social Democratic Party scheduled a torchlight demonstration to protest what they called "a backward turn" in West German politics.

Waving red flags and singing workers' songs, an estimated 4,000 of the chancellor's supporters wove through the capital to the party headquarters. The chancellor, fresh from the diplomatic reception, waited with his distinctive navy blue sailor cap to greet the marchers.

"We social liberals and we Social Democrats, we are coming back," Mr. Schmidt declared. "If we stand together, we will also see victory," he said.

The Social Democrats, singing to a band that marched with them, broke into the 19th-century song of the party as the beaming chancellor left.

Mr. Kohl, 52, the leader of the Christian Democratic Union, met with aides in his parliamentary office, drawing up a cabinet list and working on policy documents.

But the fragility of his coalition was highlighted Thursday night by a scathing attack from Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian prime minister, on the Free Democrats, who left Mr. Schmidt's coalition two weeks ago.

Mr. Strauss, who leads the conservative Christian Social Union, the Christian Democrats' sister party, said the Free Democrats shared the blame for 13 years of left-liberal "chaos" while allied with the Social Democrats and had gradually come to be hated by the public.

Otto Lamsdorff, a Free Democrat who was economics minister under Mr. Schmidt and who is likely to return to the post in the Kohl government, was infuriated by Mr. Strauss' remarks and demanded that the conservatives make amends.

Under the constitution, the Bundestag, parliament's lower house, must vote by an absolute majority to remove the sitting chancellor and elect a successor in a "constructive vote of no confidence."

Mr. Kohl seems assured of a majority of as many as 11 seats Friday, although some leftist Free Democrats are expected to speak and vote in favor of Mr. Schmidt.

Sources in the conservative coalition told Reuters that Mr. Kohl would not name his cabinet until Monday. But according to some reports, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrats' foreign minister before then, enabling him to attend an informal NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Quebec this weekend.

Stresses Continuity
In his speech to the foreign ambassadors, Mr. Schmidt said West Germany would continue to be a reliable partner of both East and West.

"Our partners must know that in democratic states a change in the political leadership is normal," he said.

"They also must know that the Federal Republic of Germany, regardless of often hard domestic political clashes, will remain a reliable partner in the world."

Discussing his relations with the United States, which at times were strained, he said he had been a "critical partner" of four American presidents and had advocated German and European interests.

"But we could not and can not imagine the existence of close friendly bonds between Americans and Germans," he said.

"We never will forget that the spiritual heritage of the rights of freedom of the individual we have received from the American Revolution," Mr. Schmidt said. "And we know, too, what we owe George Marshall and the millions of American soldiers who showed their generosity after the war."

He said, "We have in important meetings with the Soviet leadership and the leaders of Eastern Europe opened the path for long-range cooperation."

Swiss Crack Down On Auto Exhaust And Engine Noise

Reuters

BERN — Switzerland is adopting Friday what officials describe as the strictest rules in Europe on car pollution and the toughest in the world on car noise.

The new rules, sharply attacked by car importers, make it illegal to import vehicles that do not conform to a rigorous set of exhaust and engine-noise standards. In addition, cars already in circulation must have new silencers and anti-pollution devices fitted by March of next year.

Foreign models of Swiss cars, and importers estimate that they will bar up to 30 percent of the motorcycles now on sale in Switzerland.

Switzerland has no automobile industry of its own but is a lucrative export market for others.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S., Russia Resume Missile Talks

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators resumed talks Thursday on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons, but they gave no signs that a breakthrough was imminent.

The chief delegates, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky for the Soviet Union and Paul H. Nitze for the United States, exchanged greetings in English but refrained from public comment as they ended a two-month recess in their negotiations, which have produced scant progress in the past 10 months.

The United States has proposed scrapping plans to deploy 572 intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe by late 1983 if the Russians dismantle SS-20, SS-5 and SS-4 missiles in Europe. Moscow has said that the offer is a ploy to deadlock the Geneva talks so that the U.S. weapons can be deployed.

Haig Calls State Dept. Job an Error

NEW YORK — In his first interview since resigning as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. says he decided early in his tenure in the Reagan administration that it had been a mistake to take the job.

Mr. Haig realized his error "fairly early on" when he found "opposition" developing to one's views merely for the sake of opposing those views, and I began to conclude that was the case in certain instances."

Such unnecessary disagreements threatened the nation's security, Mr. Haig added in the interview, made Sept. 16 and scheduled Thursday night on ABC. When he resigned June 25, he gave no reason other than that U.S. foreign policy "was shifting from that careful course which we laid out" in the administration.

James Buckley Named to Head RFE

WASHINGTON — James L. Buckley, an undersecretary of state and a former senator, Thursday was named president of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty.

Mr. Buckley succeeds Glenn W. Ferguson, who resigned three weeks ago.

The appointment of Mr. Buckley, 59, was announced by the Board for International Broadcasting, which supervises the stations. This nonprofit corporation draws funds from private sources but this year it also received an appropriation from the government of \$86.5 million.

Mr. Buckley has served as undersecretary for security assistance, science and technology. He was involved in President Ronald Reagan's successful effort to sell advanced radar warning and aircraft control planes to Saudi Arabia. After serving one term in the Senate as a Conservative-Republican from New York, Mr. Buckley lost a re-election bid in 1976. He also ran unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1980 from Connecticut.



James L. Buckley

Trudeau Scrambles Cabinet Again

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau shuffled almost a third of his cabinet Thursday and put three of his most prominent ministers into key economic posts.

Battling Canada's worst recession for 50 years, he changed 13 ministers in the second shake-up in three weeks. But he brought in no new men. David Johnston, a favorite of the Canadian business community, moved from the Treasury Board to take over the omnibus economic development portfolio.

Edward C. Lunney, a former Coca-Cola salesman who has been a promoter of Canadian business as trade minister, takes over the additional portfolio of industry from Herbert Gray, who moves over to the Treasury Board.

Basque Group Abandons Terrorism

BAYONNE, France — A minority group of the Spanish Basque ETA political-military faction said Thursday that it has halted all terrorist action and will henceforth fight peacefully for its political ideals.

At a clandestine news conference near here, the delegates of the faction's so-called Seventh Assembly said that they accepted the Madrid government's offer of amnesty for Basque nationalists willing to lay down arms. They said that their decision involves about a quarter of the ETA political-military movement, covering approximately 40 refugees and exiles in France and about 20 militants jailed in Spain.

The delegates said that their decision was "a major step toward the pacification of the Basque Country."

Soviet Turbines Loaded in Bremen

BREMEN, West Germany — Two turbines manufactured in West Germany for the Siberian gas pipeline were loaded overnight aboard a ship expected to leave soon for the Soviet Union, harbor sources said.

The turbines are aboard the Bremer Horst Bischoff, a West German ship that the owners said was bound for the Soviet Baltic port of Klaipeda. Diplomatic sources said the shipment would immediately trigger U.S. sanctions on AEG-Kanis, the manufacturers, in line with similar steps already taken against French, British and Italian firms.

In Washington, the secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, said the United States would impose the same sanctions against West German companies supplying equipment for the pipeline as those applied to other European firms who have violated the embargo. They will probably consist of a temporary order barring AEG-Kanis, a subsidiary of the AEG electrical group, from access to U.S. gas technology.

3 Die of Poisoned Medicine in U.S.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois — Three persons in two Chicago suburbs died of cyanide poisoning after swallowing tainted capsules of Extra-Strength Tylenol, officials said Thursday. The manufacturer recalled nearly 4.7 million of the capsules while searching for the source of the contamination.

The medical examiner's office said it was treating the case as "possible homicide." The medication is the nation's best-selling over-the-counter pain reliever.

The manufacturer said it believed the cyanide was introduced into at least two separate bottles sometime after the capsules left its plant. The poison is not used in production of the medicine. Authorities said one of the bottles was purchased at a drugstore in the area, but they had not determined where the other bottle was bought.

Dutch Labor Quits Coalition Talks

THE HAGUE — A coalition between the Dutch Christian Democratic and Liberal parties became a virtual certainty Thursday after the formal withdrawal of the dominant Labor Party.

Jos Van Kemenade, the Labor Party mediator appointed by Queen Beatrix to explore coalition options, reported the failure of his mission Thursday evening, a spokesman for the queen said. Mr. Van Kemenade said negotiations on a Labor-Christian Democratic coalition broke down on the conflict over nuclear missiles, which was the major issue in the election Sept. 8 in which labor came out ahead.

Thus the Labor Party, which unconditionally rejected the missiles, has failed for the second time to forge a coalition on the basis of an election victory. In 1974, Labor went into opposition after negotiations lasting 208 days. Mr. Van Kemenade said he had advised the queen to appoint a Christian Democratic mediator with a mandate for a coalition with the rightist Liberal Party.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

An Irish Dream Evaporates With the Loss of a Factory

(Continued from Page 1)

work. Or they are haunted by the vision of the gleaming modern mill on the north side of the city, idle except for a skeleton maintenance staff.

"If I have to leave Kilkenny to find work, I will," Mr. Mulrooney says, in a voice that is gentle and curiously without a hard edge to it when he discusses difficult choices that have been forced on him. But he does not know where or how far the search for work will carry him.

Kilkenny has played key roles in Irish history, including the struggles against the British. An element missing from that history, to a large degree, is the memory of large-scale migration.

When Fieldcrest Mills chose it as the site of the plant, one of the objections of government officials who would have preferred putting new investment into a more depressed area, the city had only 78 people listed as unemployed.

The mill was set up to sell 30 million pounds of top-quality towels in Europe. Production was high, and a shopping center and two companies selling sports materials to the plant opened in quick succession. Business in the older shops along High Street quickened.

Then, almost as quickly as it began, it ended with a word from an outside consultant. And Kilkenny's modern dream died.



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel told the UN General Assembly on Thursday that Middle East peace could not be

gained by "pressing Israel for more territorial withdrawals." More than half of the representatives boycotted his address.

Camp Assaults Are Laid to Top Phalangist Military Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

command council and also chief of the general staff shortly before Mr. Gemayel's death.

Mr. Ephraim's involvement in planning the attacks on the camps could not be independently confirmed. Both Lebanese and Western sources, however, said they believed that Mr. Sharon's statement about the commander in chief was very probably correct.

Mr. Hobeika, the militia's security and intelligence chief, is also a member of the general staff. Assessments of the two men's power vary. According to Charles C. Ghostine, a member of the 14-

member command council, Mr. Ephraim took control of the council as soon as he was elected by its eight voting members on Sept. 13, the day before Bashir Gemayel's assassination. Mr. Ephraim became especially decisive after the assassination, according to Mr. Ghostine, when it was decided that the Lebanese forces should stay home or in their barracks rather than respond by taking up arms.

Several other sources who have had dealings with both Mr. Ephraim and Mr. Hobeika insisted that the intelligence chief, though only 28 years old, was the more formidable of the two and that Mr. Ephraim had probably been placed in charge of the militia in the expectation that Bashir Gemayel would keep making its decisions after assuming the presidency.

One Christian militia leader said that two battalions of the Phalangist militia, totaling about 1,200 men, had been involved in the move on the Sabra and Chatila camps. One battalion, or more likely part of a battalion amounting to a few hundred men, actually entered the camps. Another remained nearby in reserve, he said.

The possible knowledge of various parties of what was going on in the camps — and what meetings, decisions and events may have preceded it — remains obscure.

Lebanese Army sources have said privately in recent days that Phalangist troops, tanks and half-tracks had been seen moving north from the airport toward the camps on Sept. 16, 17 and 18, the days of the actual massacre. It is widely believed that both the Lebanese government at the time and the army had some notion of what was happening then inside the camps.

Mr. Sharon has not been placed with certainty through any of those days. He was seen by Lebanese journalists at around noon on Sept. 15 in Bikfaya, where he was reported to have offered his condolences to the Gemayel family. He has stated that Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli chief of staff, and Major General Amir Drori, the Israeli commander in Lebanon, met with the Phalangist commander in chief and with

his general staff late in the afternoon and evening of that same day. It is unknown where, or with whom, Mr. Sharon spent the middle of the day.

American officials have said that they do not know exactly where Mr. Sharon was, or with whom he met, during the days of the massacre and that they only learned of the event after it was virtually completed.

U.S. Marine Killed, 3 Hurt by Beirut Shell

(Continued from Page 1)

made repeated passes over Beirut before landing, bringing people throughout the Lebanese capital out onto balconies, clapping and cheering. The plane later departed for Paris and London.

A full slate of flights — four arrivals and six departures — was scheduled for the Beirut airport's first day of operation.

Shortly after the first flight arrived, President Gemayel thanked the United States, Italy and France for sending peacekeeping forces to help restore unity to his country.

The Lebanese government requested that the multinational force return to Beirut following the Sept. 14 assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, Amin's brother, and the massacre at the two camps Sept. 16-18.

Detachments of all three contingents took part in the ceremony at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Museum Crossing, near the Green Line that divides Beirut into a mostly Christian eastern section and a mostly Moslem western section.

"I am very happy to announce today that Beirut has again become the capital of all Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said.

Historic Day
"This is a historic day, when there is no more an East Beirut and a West Beirut. As of today, the whole capital will be reunited and this is not only a symbol of the reunification but ... a reunification of the heart," he said.

The three marines injured in the explosion were evacuated for medical treatment to the helicopter carrier Gusan, stationed off the Lebanese coast within sight of the airport.

A U.S. military spokesman said the area where the explosion occurred had been swept for explosives to prepare for the marines' landing, and the ordinance that killed and injured the marines must have been undetected in the sweep, van houten said.

Some Marine officers said the four had disturbed a cluster bomb of a type made in the United States and widely used by the Israelis in their invasion of Lebanon.

The spokesman said that cluster bombs are anti-personnel weapons that throw out pressure-sensitive parts. "If you jar it, or hit it, or in any way disturb it, it will explode," he said.



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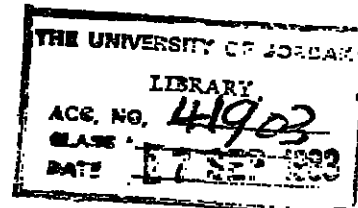
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Economic Omelet

It is accepted American political practice to applaud the omelet while deploring the broken eggs. But not even a president is entitled to devour the omelet while claiming that it bears no relation whatever to the pile of eggshells in the sink.

Mr. Reagan argues that the decline in inflation in the past 20 months is a triumph of his economic policy, while the simultaneous rise in unemployment is to be ascribed solely to the unnamed wretches who preceded him. In fact, inescapably, lower inflation and higher unemployment are the result of the same causes — high interest and a severe recession. Mr. Reagan would be on firmer ground if he simply pointed out that the improvement in inflation has been a good deal better, at a somewhat lower cost in jobs, than most people thought possible in January 1981.

But the cost in jobs has been substantial, and the trouble with the present position is its instability. Neither Mr. Reagan nor anyone else wants to continue with unemployment at around 10 percent. Everyone is deeply anxious to see an economic recovery get under way. But the effects of the recession, on both prices and jobs, are entirely reversible. Will a recovery bring higher inflation along with lower unemployment?

That is what happened the last time, as the

country came out of the 1975 recession. At the beginning of that recovery, inflation was as low as it is today, but the Carter administration underestimated its program's impact on prices, and within several years they were again rising at dangerous speed.

The trade-off between more jobs and less inflation is as demonstrable now as it was a generation ago. The dilemma of the 1970s was that it took a progressively higher cost in one to achieve any improvement in the other. The relation between them is not a reliable saw, for there have been periods in which the United States has inadvertently succeeded in raising prices and unemployment together. But to make both go down together? That is much harder.

The Reagan administration has no brilliant new ideas, but neither has anyone else. America is on a track that implies continued unemployment at painfully high levels, as inflation slowly declines. People who press for faster progress on jobs have to acknowledge the inflationary side effects.

But, similarly, presidents who celebrate lower inflation at their news conferences are not permitted, by the same rules, to disavow the connection with the unemployment rate. That's the nature of the omelet.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Democracy in Brazil ...

The General Assembly of the United Nations too often substitutes a windy ventilation of the silly or the obvious for serious diplomacy. But on Monday there were special reasons to pay heed to Brazil, by custom the first member of the assembly to speak.

Brazil's president, João Baptista Figueiredo, is a military ruler who says, refreshingly, that even a troubled democracy is worth more than a progressive dictatorship.

The plain-speaking general has for the most part been as good as his word since 1979, when he became the fifth in a parade of military rulers since the armed forces seized power in Brazil 18 years ago. Under his regime, political prisoners have been released, exiles have safely returned and censorship has been lifted. On Nov. 15, Brazilians will at last vote in free legislative and gubernatorial elections, for the first time since 1965, putting at risk the government's majority.

There has been some backsliding on Presi-

dent Figueiredo's promise of *abertura*, or opening. Most notable was the regime's unwise attempt to jail Luis Inacio da Silva, the labor leader, for organizing a strike, and also to keep him out of the gubernatorial race in São Paulo. Overall, though, Brazil's return to democracy has been steady, if slow — in sharp contrast to the frozen tyrannies in neighboring Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

To be sure, Brazil has the usual assortment of Third World miseries — roaring inflation, \$80 billion in foreign debts and an awesome gap between haves and have-nots. Less common are Brazil's economic energy and its zest for politics. Its 125 million inhabitants are as ethnically diverse as the United Nations itself. As a theme for the new session of the General Assembly, *abertura* strikes us as just fine. President Figueiredo's record argues plainly against the demeaning view that poor nations are somehow fit only for tyranny.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

... and Maybe in Bolivia

For more than a century and a half, coup-prone Bolivia averaged a new president a year. Lately the pace has quickened. Since 1978 seven chief executives have come and gone, with an eighth now on his way out the door. The total does not include the one man democratically chosen by the Bolivian people, Hernán Siles Zuazo. Mr. Siles Zuazo's scheduled inauguration two years ago was blocked by a bloody military intervention.

The last two years have been catastrophic. The legal economy virtually collapsed under the pressure of rampant corruption, fed by the profits of the illegal cocaine trade. Some countries have shunned the La Paz regime for financial dereliction, others for drug trafficking, and still others for human rights violations, making Bolivia an international pariah. Washington at various times has objected to

all three. The final blow came from Bolivia's unions, which this month braved repression to call a general strike against proposed austerity measures. Only a legitimately elected government now has any chance of repairing the economic damage.

The military rulers, getting the message at last, have called for the elected Congress to be reconvened. Although nothing can be certain in Bolivian politics, that should result in Mr. Siles Zuazo finally being allowed to assume office. A few weeks ago the Reagan administration was reported to be thinking of resuming normal relations, pending an acceptable Bolivian economic plan. The latest turn, after diplomatic insistence from two U.S. administrations, suggests an important human rights lesson: Pressure helps.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Brazil's Trade Medicine

The decision of the Brazilian government to tighten controls on imports is the latest evidence that the government of Gen. Figueiredo is prepared to do what it can to avoid the sort of financial debacle that has engulfed Mexico this year. In doing this it has grasped some nettles which other developing countries have hesitated or refused to grasp.

The task facing Brazil is daunting. The president [admits] that the country's foreign debt might reach \$80 billion by the end of this year. The financial burden involved in servicing this huge sum is very heavy indeed.

Brazil's efforts to trade its way out of its problems should not be impeded by shortsighted protectionism on the part of the industrial countries. There are several unresolved trade disputes between Brazil and the United States, although the recent decision by the [U.S.] International Trade Commission not to raise barriers against a highly successful Brazilian-made commuter aircraft came as a welcome relief. To make Brazil's adjustment even more painful and difficult than it is already is not in the best interests of the industrial world.

—The Financial Times (London).

Mrs. Gandhi Criticized

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's mission to Moscow, like her recent visit to the United States, has not enhanced her stature as a leader of the world's largest democracy. [In the United States] she had the audacity to liken the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan to the United States' involvement in El Salvador. No matter what Washington has done wrong in its relations with the Latin American nation, such an equation is both ridiculous and insulting.

Mrs. Gandhi is one of the few leaders of the free world who has not been conspicuous for expressions of public regret over the bloodbath Moscow is imposing on the Afghans. She broke this silence, just a wee bit, during talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. She expressed "serious concern" over the presence of Russian soldiers on the sovereign soil of Afghanistan. Then she wavered it down by saying there are "two sides to the problem." We wonder how the prime minister would explain this partial defense of the Russian invasion to the people being shot at in Afghanistan. The remark makes one wonder just how "serious" is her "concern."

—The Boston Herald American.

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Time for Ronald Reagan to Assess His Record

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of the American fiscal year and the beginning of another reappraisal of world politics at the United Nations, it would be helpful if President Reagan gave an account of his record as he sees it.

This he cannot do in press conferences, of which he has just given his first in two months. He has made a series of weekly radio broadcasts, which are essentially arguments against the Democrats, but he has delivered two distinguished speeches, one last November on the control of nuclear weapons and the other earlier this month on his vision of a compromise settlement in the Middle East. It is in these major pronouncements on policy that he has been the most successful.

But Mr. Reagan has not given a coherent explanation of the difference between his promises and his achievements, so that the people can judge for themselves as they approach the midterm congressional elections and the beginning of the last half of his elected term.

The immediate question is not merely what the Democrats think of his record, for they will emphasize his failures and minimize his successes, and they have few convincing answers of their own. The voters also have to know what the president thinks of the record, if the November vote is to be a judgment on his stewardship.

There are things to be said on his side. He has rebuffed America's dangerously inadequate arsenal. The United States would command respect again after the humiliations of the Iranian hostage crisis, Afghanistan and the ultimate ignominy, Vietnam.

So why were United States Marines the last to land in Lebanon, and why were they the first to leave, the first time around? How come the French and the Italians are in the vanguard of the multinational effort to supplant the other armed forces (Israelis, Syrians, PLO) by way of building stability and tranquility into Lebanon? Why are U.S. Marines being solemnly guaranteed the sort of working conditions — "a non-hostile environment" — that you would want if you were planning to deploy, say, the Salvation Army?

It's the "Vietnam syndrome," say a lot of analysts: a still powerful disinclination to use force, or get involved, or risk the awful quagmire of escalating entanglement. And that is surely part of it, judging from the bipartisan hand-wringing and sharp questioning in Congress and from the public at large. But there is something else at

work which is even more dangerously debilitating because it springs from ideological conviction. Once installed in office, most administrations seek some pragmatic compromise around campaign rhetoric that complicates the exercise of power. But the Reagan administration, shattering tradition, remains thoroughly hung-up on the ideology it proclaimed two years ago: America's prestige and influence derive almost entirely from the quantity and quality of its arms; and on both counts the country was in a poor way to stand up against threats to its security.

There is a refreshing consistency in this. But there is also a foolhardy consistency when, as in the case of Lebanon, the Reagan administration, in its rush to stand tall, takes on an assignment and assumes responsibility that would seem to be all out of proportion with the means and methods it is willing to employ.

The contradictions came through loud and clear in a recent interview in The Washington Post with Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. The mission of the U.S. Marines, he said, was to help the Lebanese "reassert their sovereignty." If this means anything, it means hanging around until

the Syrians, the Israelis and any remnants of PLO forces have been removed and a Lebanese Army is in a position to maintain law and order. We have seen all too horribly what happened in the Palestinian camps when the U.S., French and Italian forces left prematurely, and largely on American insistence.

Mr. Weinberger says the multinational force is now supposed to "intertpose itself" as a "deterrent to any adverse actions against the new Lebanese government." Now that is dangerous work. By definition, deterrence carries no guarantee that it will have the desired effect.

Yet Mr. Weinberger insisted repeatedly that even while "the foreign policy of the president is to return peace to Lebanon as quickly as possible," his every emphasis was going to be on avoiding loss of American lives. The "Vietnam syndrome," he said, was a big element in this caution. But "we are not guiding our conduct entirely on that." There are other lessons to be learned from Vietnam, he said, notably that "no foreign policy works without the 'understanding' of the American people."

What Mr. Weinberger was really saying was that public confidence in

U.S. foreign policy depends on the restoration of U.S. "military strength and capability." He said that the process was under way. But he also said that it would take "six or seven more years" of very resolute determination and a willingness to face the fact that there is no way that it can be done without large expenditures.

And nothing, he seemed to be suggesting, would undermine that determination more than a costly or inconclusive military adventure in Lebanon — with all the impact it would have on public sentiments.

And so, he concluded, efforts must be made in the course of the military buildup "to minimize any kind of risk or loss of life to the Americans who are asked to perform those front-line duties." Everyone should understand, he said, that this "totally worthy objective" does not mean we are going to be weak.

Maybe not. But any military presence in Lebanon is a high-risk enterprise. If public "support" and "understanding" are all that crucial — in Lebanon and in the larger strategic argument for American rearmament — it is tempting fate to promise the public that nothing unpleasant will be permitted to happen to the U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The Washington Post.

Beirut, the 'Vietnam Syndrome' and Rearming

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — If they said it once, back in 1980, they said it a hundred times: Ronald Reagan and the Republicans would restore American prestige abroad. They would rebuild America's dangerously inadequate arsenal. The United States would command respect again after the humiliations of the Iranian hostage crisis, Afghanistan and the ultimate ignominy, Vietnam.

So why were United States Marines the last to land in Lebanon, and why were they the first to leave, the first time around? How come the French and the Italians are in the vanguard of the multinational effort to supplant the other armed forces (Israelis, Syrians, PLO) by way of building stability and tranquility into Lebanon? Why are U.S. Marines being solemnly guaranteed the sort of working conditions — "a non-hostile environment" — that you would want if you were planning to deploy, say, the Salvation Army?

It's the "Vietnam syndrome," say a lot of analysts: a still powerful disinclination to use force, or get involved, or risk the awful quagmire of escalating entanglement. And that is surely part of it, judging from the bipartisan hand-wringing and sharp questioning in Congress and from the public at large. But there is something else at

work which is even more dangerously debilitating because it springs from ideological conviction. Once installed in office, most administrations seek some pragmatic compromise around campaign rhetoric that complicates the exercise of power. But the Reagan administration, shattering tradition, remains thoroughly hung-up on the ideology it proclaimed two years ago: America's prestige and influence derive almost entirely from the quantity and quality of its arms; and on both counts the country was in a poor way to stand up against threats to its security.

There is a refreshing consistency in this. But there is also a foolhardy consistency when, as in the case of Lebanon, the Reagan administration, in its rush to stand tall, takes on an assignment and assumes responsibility that would seem to be all out of proportion with the means and methods it is willing to employ.

The contradictions came through loud and clear in a recent interview in The Washington Post with Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. The mission of the U.S. Marines, he said, was to help the Lebanese "reassert their sovereignty." If this means anything, it means hanging around until

the Syrians, the Israelis and any remnants of PLO forces have been removed and a Lebanese Army is in a position to maintain law and order. We have seen all too horribly what happened in the Palestinian camps when the U.S., French and Italian forces left prematurely, and largely on American insistence.

Mr. Weinberger says the multinational force is now supposed to "intertpose itself" as a "deterrent to any adverse actions against the new Lebanese government." Now that is dangerous work. By definition, deterrence carries no guarantee that it will have the desired effect.

Yet Mr. Weinberger insisted repeatedly that even while "the foreign policy of the president is to return peace to Lebanon as quickly as possible," his every emphasis was going to be on avoiding loss of American lives. The "Vietnam syndrome," he said, was a big element in this caution. But "we are not guiding our conduct entirely on that." There are other lessons to be learned from Vietnam, he said, notably that "no foreign policy works without the 'understanding' of the American people."

What Mr. Weinberger was really saying was that public confidence in

U.S. foreign policy depends on the restoration of U.S. "military strength and capability." He said that the process was under way. But he also said that it would take "six or seven more years" of very resolute determination and a willingness to face the fact that there is no way that it can be done without large expenditures.

And nothing, he seemed to be suggesting, would undermine that determination more than a costly or inconclusive military adventure in Lebanon — with all the impact it would have on public sentiments.

And so, he concluded, efforts must be made in the course of the military buildup "to minimize any kind of risk or loss of life to the Americans who are asked to perform those front-line duties." Everyone should understand, he said, that this "totally worthy objective" does not mean we are going to be weak.

Maybe not. But any military presence in Lebanon is a high-risk enterprise. If public "support" and "understanding" are all that crucial — in Lebanon and in the larger strategic argument for American rearmament — it is tempting fate to promise the public that nothing unpleasant will be permitted to happen to the U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The Washington Post.

Mrs. Gandhi Balances India's Act

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI — Indira Gandhi is back home after her Moscow visit. Considering that this was her first visit there since her return to power in 1980, she might have been expected to make more of it. After all, hadn't India refrained from voting at the United Nations to condemn the invasion of Afghanistan?

What is apparent is how much more subdued this visit was than her trip to Washington two months before. Her week in the United States was projected as a significant foreign policy development, involving old wounds, making friends and reaching out to encourage economic and technological assistance for an economy that is increasingly more open and competitive. In Moscow, Mrs. Gandhi not only kept the temperature cool but made sure with her sharpest public reference so that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the host of her hosts should not expect an over-warm embrace in the immediate future.

Still, apart from a toughening of the Indian posture on the Afghanistan issue, nothing has really changed. India remains angry with Washington for planning to sell F-16s to Pakistan, and Moscow's \$1.65-billion arms deal on handsome terms is still going ahead. If anyone wants to make a case that Mrs. Gandhi is more pro-Soviet than pro-American, there is plenty of evidence around.

But this is to miss the point. India has had a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union since the days of Mrs. Gandhi's father. For the foreseeable future, the relationship will remain reasonably close. This is dictated by geographical proximity and by India's difficult relationships with Pakistan and China, but not, on the whole, by ideological affinity. Ideologically, India is basically pro-Western. It is a parliamentary democracy and its economy is directed westward, and increasingly so.

It was Prime Minister Nehru who, along with Nasser and Tito, pioneered "nonalignment" — the art of walking a tightrope between the poles of the protagonists of the Cold War. At the outset of the Korean War India condemned North Korean aggression, but it later protested against the UN military command's decision to extend the war north of the 38th parallel. Nehru condemned the British-French Suez intervention in 1956, but muted its criticism of the Soviet move into Hungary.

Affinities

Looking back at this early period of Indian foreign policy, few historians have charged that Nehru was a communist sympathizer. It is clear in retrospect, if it was not always clear at the time, that the affinity with Britain and the United States was strong. Resentment of John Foster Dulles's policies for containing the Soviet Union, and for extending military aid to Pakistan encouraged Nehru to keep the distance he did. But the distance was always carefully controlled, and he and Indian public opinion never allowed it to grow too far.

Mrs. Gandhi has continued in much the same vein. Even when her Congress Party was in schism at the end of the 1960s and she was pushed leftward in search of parliamentary support, she managed to maintain the balancing act. India firmly rejected Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for an Asian collective security system. And although India criticized U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, Mrs. Gandhi did not take public issue with overall American policy in Vietnam until very late in the day.

When the sweep back to power in 1980, many observers were taken aback by her quick reversal of India's position on Afghanistan. Yet the decision was not out of character for a country whose fear of China and Pakistan is a dominant preoccupation.

Mrs. Gandhi has admirably made sure the pendulum does not swing too far. She has gone out of her way this year to court Mr. Reagan and to be cool to Mr. Brezhnev, and she is firming up her military links with France and Britain. Her performance at the Cancun summit showed that she did not believe that India's economic ailments would be solved by joining the Third World's socialist bandwagon and demanding the immediate liquidation of a "new international order." She had already made the decision that the most powerful way to address India's needs was to open up the economy to Western competition and to deal rigorously with self-imposed bottlenecks at home.

International Herald Tribune.

OCT. 1: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Frick Gets Opera Box

NEW YORK — Mr. Henry C. Frick, the enormously wealthy Pittsburgh ironmaster, now a resident of New York, has found a seat in the social "Holy of Holies," and has succeeded in buying box No. 19 in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was owned for years by Mr. Henry I. Barby, who died last winter. The cost to Mr. Frick is said to have been more than \$100,000. It was the first sale of a parterre box since 1903, since the box-holders cling as tenaciously to their holdings as they do to their good name. They may lose their good name, but never their Metropolitan box, if they can help it. The last previous sale was for \$80,000 to Mr. James B. Haggin.

1932: Government Ownership?

MILWAUKEE — Twenty thousand persons swarmed through the streets to hear Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt take a forthright stand for government ownership of great power projects. The Democratic nominee was swinging back toward the east on his nationwide tour. Referring to such public utility projects as Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam and the Saint Lawrence and Columbia waterway developments, he said: "These never should be allowed to be developed by anyone but the government. The government not only must protect the rights of the individual by maintaining interest in his economic life, but it must extend the hand of aid and comfort whenever human values are at stake."

Friends and Corpses

President Reagan has expressed his horror and revulsion at the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. This is very commendable of him and I trust that no one, whatever his views on the Middle East, will hold it against him.

But this is the same president who so strongly criticized his predecessor's human rights policy on the grounds that one ought to stick by one's "friends" in the world, whatever they may do in the way of enforcing their own views of national security. The Beirut massacre was committed in an area militarily controlled by a friend, Israel, and by Christian militiamen who must at least count as friends of a friend. Is there a change of policy here?

Has President Reagan decided to turn against friends, or friends of friends, who persist in embarrassing American foreign policy by turning defenseless human beings into accusing corpses? I would like to believe so. The president might prove the point by returning his attention to his own hemisphere and revoking the human rights certification his State Department recently produced to aid the government of El Salvador. Or do some corpses stink more than others?

HERBERT S. LEVINE, Berlin.

How Many More?

How many more massacres must be committed against Palestinians before the world media sound the alarm? It is no exaggeration to say that more attention is paid to animals in danger of extinction than to Palestinians. Must they, too, become an endangered species before the world is jolted into acknowledging that Palestinians have human rights?

J. NAZAR, London.

An American's Grief

As an American Jew who has always sustained Israel's right to exist, I want to express my grief and horror for what Israeli leaders have — on the kindest reading of it — allowed to happen in Beirut. I want to express my solidarity in their grief with Palestinians everywhere for those hapless victims whose death diminishes me. I want to express my brotherhood with all those Israelis and Jews who oppose Israel's present leadership.

Indeed, I think that if the population of Israel does not rebel against the philosophy of the Begin clique and rethink the needs and purposes of Israel, it will be tragic for us all. Begin and Sharon are like rich men who can never be rich enough. North-

ing can give them an adequate sense of safety. An excess of self-defense is understood as a necessary guilty in the law of all civilized nations.

ELENA FRISCHAUER GROSSO, Milan.

'As the Scapegoat'

Regarding "Moral Turnout: Many Say Israel's Conscience Was Also a Victim in Massacre" (IHT, Sept. 25):

What is the source of the West's motivation for attacking Israel so sharply? Why did it not raise its voice against the massacres in the Lebanese civil war of the 70s when Christians and Muslims were slaughtering each other by the thousands?

As an Israeli, I am deeply shocked by the massacre. There is no excuse for what happened. But it does seem as if Israel serves as the scapegoat for everything unfortunate that happens in the Middle East.

OFFIR MIZRACHI, Petah Tikva, Israel.

Airport Manners

In response to "Rudeness Paralleled" (Letters, Sept. 27): I have yet to encounter a single incident of "ridiculous and humiliating" treatment by airport officials in either New York

or London. W.M. Riegel of Munich writes that such experiences are "the common lot of foreigners arriving in Britain," but when I landed recently at Heathrow Airport, London, with an outdated passport, it took a courteous official three minutes to laugh off my lapse and wish me an enjoyable stay. In New York I never fail to marvel at the speedy efficiency of those responsible, untripped by the hundreds of passengers often converging at the same time.

The explanation may be the unfortunate fact that some people have a built-in knack for bringing out the worst in others.

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

Food for Africans

Regarding "Time Is Short for Africa on Food" (IHT, Aug. 24) and the letter from Montague Yudelman (Sept. 13): It is an anomaly of the African food situation that all the agencies assisting African governments claim that their programming is successful even as they acknowledge the failure of overall efforts.

The facts are incontrovertible: Neglect of appropriate policies in many African countries has meant the relative ineffectiveness of assistance pro-

jects in food and agriculture; and research and assistance for food production to meet domestic needs have been seriously neglected in favor of export crops. Growing hunger and food-import dependence in Africa are due to these biases, which international aid agencies have not succeeded in correcting despite good intentions and large investments.

The World Food Council report on the African food problem is drawn directly from the reports of the international agencies — including the World Bank. The World Bank's approach is well summarized by its 1981 report on sub-Saharan Africa, which concludes that "efforts should be focused more sharply on established commercial crops, where the technology is confirmed, a market already exists and valuable spin-offs for food crops can be obtained. Projects based entirely on food crops should be small and pilot in nature."

Mr. Clausen's commitment to increasing food production in poor countries is important. He will want to review whether "small and pilot projects" will be adequate to turn the tide of growing food deficits and hunger in poor Africa.

MAURICE J. WILLIAMS, Executive Director, World Food Council, Rome.

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China Rejects Thatcher's Argument That Treaties on Hong Kong Are Valid

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese government, in a rebuke to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, asserted Thursday that it was not bound by the old treaties ceding parts of Hong Kong to Britain and would recover the entire colony "when conditions are ripe."

Thatcher Remarks

The Foreign Ministry statement was issued to rebut remarks by Mrs. Thatcher in Hong Kong on Monday after her official visit to China.

She said that the three treaties by which Britain had acquired the colony from China's Imperial Qing Dynasty were valid under inter-

national law and that their abrogation would be "very serious indeed."

Her remarks appeared to reflect the line she took in her talks with China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, and prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, last week, but their public reiteration in Hong Kong evidently stung the Chinese.

The Chinese reply was first given orally to some foreign journalists who requested a reaction and was later released in a full version by the New China News Agency. It said:

"Hong Kong is part of Chinese territory. The treaties concerning the Hong Kong area signed between the British government and the government of the Qing Dynasty of China in the past are unequal treaties which have never

been accepted by the Chinese people. The consistent position of the government of the People's Republic of China has been that China is not bound by these unequal treaties and that the whole Hong Kong area will be recovered when conditions are ripe."

Prosperity, Stability

The Foreign Ministry, paraphrasing the joint statement read by Mrs. Thatcher at a news conference in Beijing last Friday, went on to say that "both the Chinese and British sides hope to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and therefore will hold discussions through diplomatic channels."

The Foreign Ministry statement asserted the Chinese claim in more forceful terms than had

been done publicly during Mrs. Thatcher's visit, leaving an impression that China could reclaim Hong Kong whenever it chose to. The statement did not say when China thought the conditions might be "ripe."

The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Britain in perpetuity by the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842 following the first Opium War. The Beijing Convention of 1860, which followed a new round of hostilities between Britain and Imperial China, gave the coastal area of Kowloon to Britain in perpetuity.

Financial Jitters

A second Beijing Convention of 1898 gave Britain the lease of the rest of Kowloon and the New Territories for 99 years. Anticipation of

the expiration of this lease in 1997 has already begun causing financial jitters in the otherwise flourishing colony.

The British do not dispute that their lease on 90 percent of the area will run out in 15 years and implicitly recognize that the remainder will not be a viable economic and political entity.

'Very Serious Indeed'

But Mrs. Thatcher has used the old treaties as her main bargaining point in trying to arrange a solution that will satisfy Hong Kong's more than 5 million residents, who are overwhelmingly ethnic Chinese.

Referring to the three treaties while in Hong Kong, Mrs. Thatcher said: "I believe they are

valid at international law, and if countries try to abrogate treaties like that, then it will be very serious indeed, because if a country will not stand by one treaty they will not stand by another treaty."

The Chinese government has said that the treaties are not binding because they were secured by force. It was evidently stung by Mrs. Thatcher's implication that this stand would raise doubts about its reliability on more recent treaty commitments.

Britain had envisioned being allowed to keep running the colony after 1997 in return for a recognition of ultimate Chinese sovereignty. Positions on both sides appear to have hardened publicly with the recent talks.

Deng Reportedly Faced Challenge by Military Before China Congress

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A serious challenge to Deng Xiaoping's leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and to his pragmatic policies was mounted by a conservative military faction only three days before the party began its national congress this month.

Mr. Deng, now nominally the chairman of the party's central advisory commission but still the country's top leader, apparently overcame his critics, but probably at the cost of considerable compromises on both the policies and personnel appointments approved by the congress.

He now seems intent at recovering the lost ground, defeating the generals who opposed his reforms and turning their challenge into a broad campaign against what Chinese leaders call the "ultra-left."

The challenge to Mr. Deng became known Wednesday, following the publication of a lengthy editorial by the military's Liberation Army Daily. The editorial retorted at an earlier article in the paper that questioned not just some of Mr. Deng's policies but also the effectiveness, dedication and even honesty of his leadership.

Direct Policy Contradiction

The first article directly contradicted the policies adopted by the party congress, the editors of the Liberation Army Daily acknowledged, and it was written and published with this intent.

That article's author, Zhao Yeya, described as a senior army propagandist and clearly writing with the patronage of senior Chinese military commanders, went on to blame Mr. Deng and his supporters for a breakdown in morality, ideology and discipline that he saw here.

There had been no real improvement in China under Mr. Deng's leadership over the past four years, Mr. Zhao implied, and perhaps there had even been a decline.

The "bourgeois liberalization" that Mr. Deng himself criticized was due, first of all, to a retreat from Maoist orthodoxy, the abandonment of "class struggle" and "continuous revolution" as key principles of Chinese politics, Mr. Zhao asserted. The new leadership had failed, he implied, to reassert a strong ideological framework for the country.

Wary Truce

This criticism has long been voiced in military circles, which have grown increasingly disturbed by Mr. Deng's pragmatic socialism. But a wary truce had been in effect since late last year between Mr. Deng's forces and the army.

The "deal broke down," as a Chinese political observer remarked Wednesday, when the army saw the extent of the reforms that the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, would call for and

the new composition of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee.

Mr. Zhao's article could not be published without the approval and most likely the encouragement of very powerful military commanders, and it may well have been intended to tell Mr. Deng and his allies that the army was not happy with plans for the party congress.

The military did, in fact, force some compromises in the course of the congress, according to some Chinese sources here. One described the original article as a "sort of ultimatum" to Mr. Deng.

Program Said to Be Altered

Intensive negotiations led to the watering down of the party program, primarily on domestic economic and rural policies, and to the inclusion of additional army officers in the Central Committee and other high-level organizations, Chinese sources said.

"Faced with a military revolt, even a mini-revolt, at the last moment, Mr. Deng had to give in on both politics and people," a Western analyst commented. "Some compromises we can see — a third of the Politburo is generals, a quarter of the Central Committee are active duty officers — and others we can just feel as we wonder why he did not go further with, say, retirements."

But another longtime observer of Chinese politics remarked, "This is the latest version of whether the glass is half full or half empty. Is Mr. Deng weak because he has been attacked in such an extraordinary way on the eve of the party congress and in the army newspaper? Or, is he strong because he is now dealing with those responsible?"

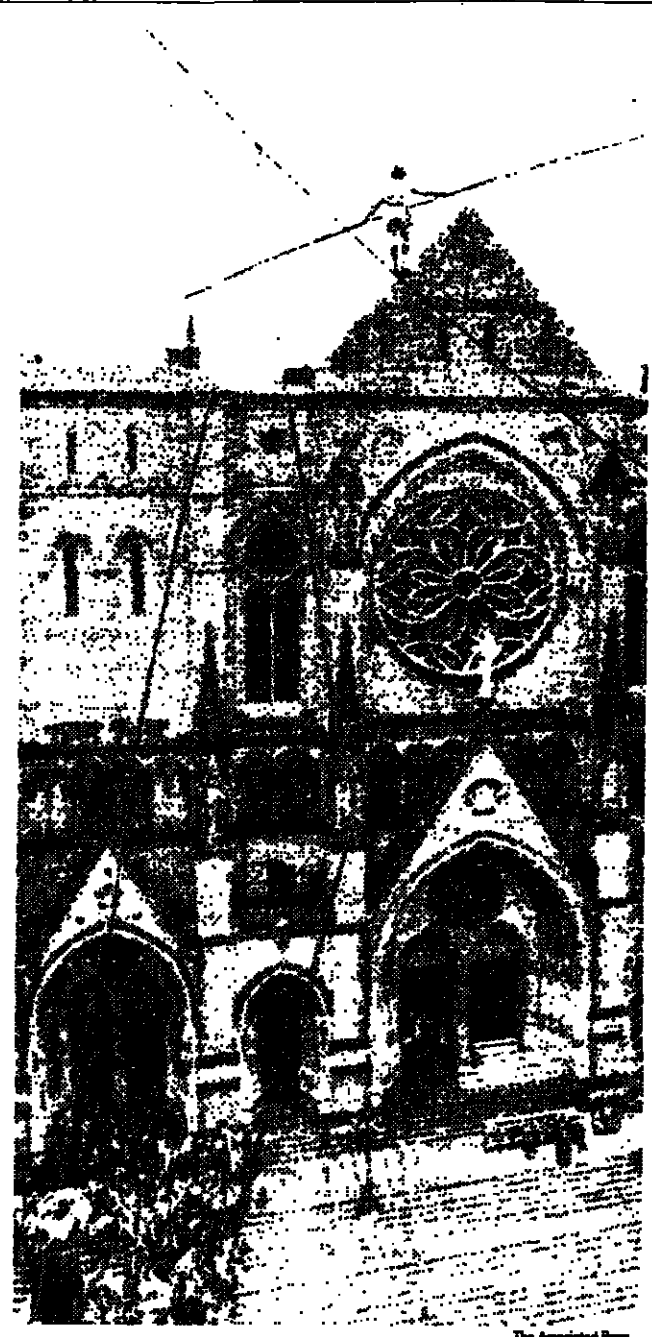
'Simply Wrong'

And a middle-level Chinese official who was extensively briefed this week on the congress and its deliberations dismissed as "simply wrong" suggestions that there had either been a military revolt or that last-minute compromises had to be worked out to satisfy the generals.

"On the contrary, they were told what was what," he said. "Deng will now move against those who thought they could force his hand."

It is a major political shift, which coincided with the retraction published by the Liberation Army Daily and reproduced by a Shanghai newspaper, the former director of the People's Liberation Army political department, Wei Guoqing, was replaced by Yu Qiuli, a former deputy prime minister, who has had little to do with the military for 25 years.

Mr. Yu's first action as the political chief of the 4 million men in the armed forces was to order them all to study the policies adopted at the congress and make these the new basis for their work.



EVER UPWARD — A tightrope walker, Philippe Petit, made his way across a New York City street to the top of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Wednesday during a performance that was part of the ceremonies to celebrate resumption of construction at the church after 41 years.

Bonn Says It Jailed 26 In Sales of Technology

By Harry Trimborn
Los Angeles Times Service

BONN — Twenty-six people, including some Soviet bloc agents, were sentenced to prison in West Germany last year for violating a Western ban on exporting technology with a military potential to communist nations, according to a government report.

The report disclosed Wednesday said the 26 were among 43 arrested last year on suspicion of being involved in the sale of items on the so-called Cocom list of embargoed technology prepared by the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls.

The Paris-based group is comprised of representatives of Japan and members of NATO, with the exception of Iceland.

The report said that charges against 17 of the suspects were dropped for lack of evidence. It also said that a number of East European and Soviet diplomatic and trade officials were expelled from West Germany for their part in efforts to acquire the embargoed items.

These developments were disclosed in the annual report of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's domestic intelligence agency. The report said that about half of those imprisoned were involved in the sale of embargoed items to East Germany and that most of the others were linked to deals with the Soviet Union.

Six of those sentenced were couriers or agents used for developing contacts with West German companies. Two others were identified as Soviet secret agents.

The Soviet Union and its allies, the report said, have intensified their efforts in West Germany to acquire embargoed technology. The United States has been trying to get its European allies to tighten controls and expand the list of embargoed items.

The report said that because of the restrictions the Eastern bloc has resorted to secret and illegal means of obtaining material they could buy openly in the 1960s and 1970s. It said that such countries have established new agencies in an effort to get technology that enables them to save huge sums in research and development costs.

The report mentioned the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland as being especially active in efforts to obtain embargoed technology from West German sources.

West German Jailed as Spy
United Press International
SCHLESWIG, West Germany — A court here has sentenced a West German psychologist to two years in prison for spying for East Germany, Peter Bochl, 34, was found guilty of supplying the East German secret service with information from 1974 until 1981.

A Democratic proposal to extend unemployment benefits was rejected, 51-47. The proposal, by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, would provide extended benefits to recipients in 11 states who have been disqualified, as well as to recipients in 18 to 20 other states expected to be disqualified by the end of the year.

U.S. Safety Fears Delay N-Fuel Cargo to Japan

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has been withholding approval of a proposed shipment of 231 pounds of plutonium from France to Japan because of concern over the lack of an adequate security plan, government sources say.

The Japanese proposal called for the plutonium to be transported above deck on a British container ship and to be supervised by one unarmed security agent. It also did not include any plan for dealing with an emergency, the sources said.

"This is an important first shipment of its kind since no American-origin material of this quantity has moved before, which is why it's so important that the physical security meets our requirements," James B. Devine, a deputy assist-

ant secretary of state, said Wednesday. "There will be other shipments like this in the years ahead, and we want to make sure the precedents are good."

The plutonium is currently at the French nuclear reprocessing facility at La Hague, where it was separated from spent fuel generated by Japanese nuclear power plants.

Since the fuel that went into the Japanese power plants came from the United States, Washington retains the right to approve any subsequent transfers involving the plutonium.

France said Thursday that the fuel shipment was a matter between the United States and Japan, and that it would not become involved.

Japan is seeking its return for use in Joyo, an experimental fast breeder reactor that has been oper-

ating since 1977, according to Tetsuhiko Shirakawa, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy. "We would like to get this plutonium as soon as possible," Mr. Shirakawa said Wednesday.

State Department sources said that although the administration is willing to approve the transfer to Japan, the United States is "still some distance from working out" an adequate security plan.

'Several More Months'

Government sources said the Defense Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were working with the Japanese in trying to formulate a plan.

"We're probably talking about several more months before work is completed," a source said Wednesday. The Japanese proposal, sources

said, called for the plutonium to be shipped from La Hague by truck to Cherbourg, where it would be transported by ferry to Britain. It would then be loaded aboard a container ship owned by Overseas Cargo Ltd. for the 45-day voyage to Japan.

The route, sources said, would take the plutonium around the tip of South Africa and through the Indian Ocean to the Strait of Malacca.

The lack of planning in the original proposal for a possible terrorist attack or other emergency has caused concern among several members of Congress who have been briefed on the Japanese request. The 231 pounds (105 kilograms) of plutonium is enough to make a dozen atomic bombs.

Representative Richard L. Onizuka, Democrat of New York, said the planned shipment to Japan "underscores the administration's cavalier attitude about putting nuclear explosives into world commerce." Mr. Onizuka earlier this year sponsored a resolution aimed at blocking the spread of plutonium.

Reagan and Statistics Are at Odds On Jobs, Auto Sales, GNP Growth

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan went to a familiar vein in his news conference Tuesday night and in an appearance Wednesday in Virginia, blaming the Democrats for the nation's economic ills. But he also was dogged by a familiar problem: He made numerous factual mistakes in his assertions about the economy.

Those errors were being underscored by Democrats on Wednesday as Mr. Reagan took to the road with his contention that "America went backward during those four Democratic years" under President Jimmy Carter.

The party's national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, said Mr. Reagan got his facts "just flat wrong," while an administration official described the president's mistakes as "de minimis."

In stating Tuesday night that he had pulled the nation back from the brink of disaster, Mr. Reagan said that Americans are "better off than we were" before he took office. Mr. Reagan stumbled, as he often has at news conferences, on statistics.

For example, the president asserted that "for four quarters we have seen a growth in the gross national product." In fact, the GNP, the total retail value of the nation's goods and services, adjusted for inflation, has been contracting for two of the last four quarters, and expanding for two.

Mr. Reagan also said that although unemployment was now at post-Depression peaks, the jobless rate was rising just as fast at the end of the Carter administration. "And certainly the rate of increase in unemployment in the last six months of 1980 was just about as great as it's been at any time since," the president said.

In fact, unemployment declined in the last six months of 1980, from 7.8 percent in July to 7.3 percent in December. The increase in joblessness that year came in that brief but sharp recession of the first six months, a period in which Mr. Reagan was campaigning against Mr. Carter on that basis.

Conceding that unemployment figures in the report coming out next week might reach 10 percent, he added: "I would also like to point out that there is a higher percentage of eligible workers in the

land... everyone over age 16, man and woman — that there is a higher percentage employed today than has been true even in the past, in times of full employment."

Mr. Reagan is correct in part: A larger percentage of the population is in the work force now because so many more women are now seeking work. But a larger percentage of the work force than ever before is not working.

Decline in Jobholders
The Bureau of Labor Statistics' employment-population ratio, which measures the percent of population over 16 years old that is employed, is now at 57.1 percent, as against a peak of 59.2 percent in 1979.

"We know that for the last several months there has been an increase in auto sales," the president said in making his case that the economy is turning a corner.

In fact, sales did increase in a 10-day period in September. But it was the first uptick since May, and analysts said it was due largely to incentives offered by the manufacturers to clear out 1982 models.

The president also pointed to

the help-wanted advertising in newspapers as evidence that jobs exist for workers who have skills. "And if you look at them," he said of the ads, "they're all for people with particular training or skills and so forth. There are still that many help-wanted ads, meaning there are that many open jobs looking for someone to fill them."

But the Conference Board, a respected New York business research organization that monitors help-wanted advertising, maintains a comparative index of such advertising in which 1967 levels equal 100. The index stood at 130 in February 1981. Mr. Reagan's first full month in office. It has been sliding almost constantly since then.

On Wednesday, the board said the advertising had lost further ground in August and the index now stands at 78. Kenneth Goldstein, a Conference Board economist, said the continuing weakness in demand for labor signals that unemployment could go even higher.

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Senate Votes Interim Spending Bill, Pushing Aside Varied Amendments

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Racing against a deadline, the Senate approved Wednesday night a cutoff interim spending bill to keep the government operating in the 1983 fiscal year, which begins Friday. The vote was 72-26.

In the process, the Senate rejected efforts to use the bill to make major changes in national policy. The Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor in Tennessee and the MX missile while system bary survived votes, while Democratic efforts to provide funds for public service jobs bill and extended unemployment benefits were rejected.

Also defeated was a move by conservative Republicans to prohibit the use of union dues or political purposes unless specifically authorized by the donor.

The House passed a similar measure last week, and the two bills will now go to a House-Senate conference committee to resolve the differences to be resolved. The major disagreement involves the level of military financing. The House measure would continue financing at the present level, 205 billion, while the Senate bill would give the Pentagon \$233 billion.

Fifty-three amendments were proposed by senators who sought to use the measure to change policy or increase or decrease funds for various projects. Senate Republican leaders, who said they feared consideration of all the amendments would delay action on the bill beyond the Friday deadline, persuaded their colleagues to withdraw some of them.

The Senate rejected, 50-46, an effort led by Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Demo-

crat, to delete funds for the MX missile after Senator John Tower, a Texas Republican, warned, "If this amendment is adopted, they'll be dancing in the streets of Moscow."

A Democratic proposal, sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, to provide \$1 billion for public service jobs was also rejected, 60-37. The measure had been overwhelmingly approved by the Democratic-controlled House.

The omnibus bill is needed to finance government spending in the new fiscal year because none of 13 individual appropriations bills has been enacted into law. The appropriations bills augment authorization bills, which set national policy, and conform to the budget resolution, which sets spending ceilings, revenue floors and spending priorities.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a press spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said that unless the measure was enacted by 12:01 A.M. Friday, there would be serious disruptions of government service. In the past, however, such threats have been regarded as efforts to prod Congress into action and disruptions did not occur until several days after the expiration of funds.

At President Ronald Reagan's behest, Congress will reconvene Nov. 29 in a special session to work on the individual appropriations bill. The Senate version of the interim bill would expire Dec. 22, while the House-passed version would expire Dec. 15.

Although the interim measure would be in effect only three months, it could set a precedent that could mean the life or death of disputed projects. Such an ef-

fort was made Wednesday by opponents of the Clinch River reactor, who failed to halt project funds by a 49-48 vote. Seventeen Republicans joined 31 Democrats in opposing the reactor, which is designed to produce more plutonium fuel than it consumes.

The project's major supporter, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, told the Senate, "It's a national project of major importance."

"A Technological Turkey"
Senator Dale Bumpers, an Arkansas Democrat, said the Government Accounting Office now estimates that the cost of the project has increased from \$500 million, its initial estimate, to \$8.7 billion. "You'll spend \$9 billion and you'll have a technological turkey on your hands."

Under both the House and Senate bills, the reactor would continue to be financed at \$199 million annually, the same level as in the current fiscal year.

The Senate shelved, 62-37, a proposal by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, that would prohibit union dues or fees from being used for political purposes without the express consent of the individual union member. Such a proposal was seen as a threat to union political action committees, as well as to the political education campaigns that are carried out within unions.

A Democratic proposal to extend unemployment benefits was rejected, 51-47. The proposal, by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, would provide extended benefits to recipients in 11 states who have been disqualified, as well as to recipients in 18 to 20 other states expected to be disqualified by the end of the year.

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Iranians Execute 2 for Involvement In Ghothzadeh Plot to Oust Regime

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Two men have been executed on charges of plotting with Sadegh Ghothzadeh, the former Iranian foreign minister, to overthrow the Iranian government.

The Iranian press agency said Thursday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, identified the men as Mehdi Mahdavi, who was described as "a pseudo-clergyman," and Colonel Qasem Hossaini, a former army prosecutor.

They went before a firing squad Wednesday after being convicted by the army's revolutionary tribunal, the agency said. It gave no further details.

Mr. Ghothzadeh was shot Sept. 15 by a firing squad in Tehran's Evin Prison. He was arrested with about 40 other people in April and tried and found guilty of plotting to assassinate Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and to overthrow the government.

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مكتبة اسلام

South Africans Tell of Police Torture

JOHANNESBURG — Former South African detainees alleged in a report published Thursday that the security police had systematically tortured them.

They said they were mistreated in a variety of ways, including beatings and electric shocks.

The report, based on statements made by more than 70 people who had been detained by the authorities, has been submitted to the minister of police and prisons, Louis Le Grange, by a committee of the parents of detainees.

The document cited 22 allegations of electric shock, 54 allegations of beating, slapping and

kicking, and 25 charges of persons being kept naked during interrogation.

"The practices range from mere bullying or neglect to third-degree brutal torture," it said. Only a few of the persons allegedly assaulted or abused were eventually convicted of any offense, while the vast majority were never even formally charged, it said.

Officers Accused

The report alleged that at least 20 officers up to the rank of major were among dozens of security police engaged in torture.

The committee said the report was in response to a police investigation ordered this year by Mr. Le

Grange, who had rejected charges of widespread torture.

It said South Africa's security police used such techniques as hooding, sleep deprivation, enforced standing and electric shock.

The 'Helicopter'

It asked: "What enquiries have been made as to the source of the electrical equipment and the hood? Who trained the policemen in the use of the equipment?"

Eleven of the detainees complained of a torture known as the "helicopter," in which the victim is handcuffed at the wrists and ankles and suspended upside down from a pole.

The report said suffocation was

U.S. Writer Is Convicted For Article on Canadian

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a case that could break new ground, a U.S. newspaper is engaged in a Canadian court battle over what it may publish about news in Canada.

The case involves the conviction in Edmonton, New Brunswick, of an American reporter for the Bangor (Maine) Daily News on charges of violating a Canadian judge's gag order.

Although only the Maine newspaper is directly involved, the issue also affects newspapers in other border cities such as Buffalo and Detroit. Besides freedom of the press, the case involves how much control the Canadian judicial system can exert over a U.S. corporation.

At the heart of the dispute is a Canadian law providing that in a preliminary hearing the defense can ask the judge to ban the dissemination of news, even though the hearing is open. The law is intended to keep pretrial publicity from prejudicing potential jurors.

Press Committee's View

"It's a question of whether a Canadian court can reach into the United States to stop an American newspaper from writing a story for American citizens about a Canadian problem," said Jack Landau, director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, a Washington organization.

Mr. Landau also complained that Canada's prosecution of Beaumont Newhall, the Bangor reporter, was unfair because Mr. Newhall had neither published nor distributed the newspaper inside Canada.

The Bangor Daily News' problem began in February. Mr. Newhall appeared at the Edmonton courthouse to cover a preliminary hearing for Samuel Gagnon, 21, who has since been convicted of the rape and murder on New Year's Eve of a disabled 80-year-old widow.

The crime was widely publicized

A Russian Satellite 'Finds' Downed Plane in Canada

Washington Post Service

GREENBELT, Maryland — Three men badly injured in the crash of a light plane in the backwoods of Canada last month were rescued after a Soviet satellite passing overhead radioed their location to a ground station near Ottawa.

The rescue resulted from a four-nation system that has been seven years in the planning. The Soviet Union and United States will build the satellites for it, and France and Canada will contribute ground stations and electronic equipment. Three months ago the Russians put into orbit the first of five satellites that will eventually cover the earth, listening for the distress signals of planes and ships.

"This is the first time a satellite was the source for pinpointing the location of an air crash anywhere in the world," said Bernie Trudell, manager of satellite air rescue operations for the Goddard Space Flight Center.

The plane had crashed in a heavily wooded valley with high mountains on each side that blocked their rescue beacon from reaching passing planes. The Soviet satellite did hear the beacon, however, when it passed almost directly overhead the next day.

Study Says U.S., Russia Copy Weapons Systems

LONDON — The United States and the Soviet Union tend to copy each other in strategic weapons, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said Thursday.

The independent London-based institute, in its 1982 assessment of the military balance, reported: "We detect a new trend of convergence, with each tending to buy increasingly similar forces for increasingly similar needs."

The institute said the two countries were investing heavily in conventional command, control, communications and intelligence systems and new long-range aircraft. Furthermore, the report said, both were building reconnaissance planes because satellites did not always provide timely information.

Blackjack Like B-1B

Among its examples of the perceived trend, the institute said that the new Soviet SU-25 ground-attack aircraft appeared to have a similar role to the U.S. A-10 and that the improved Soviet MiG-25 mirrored the U.S. F-15 in look-down, shoot-down capability.

The institute said that a new Soviet bomber, code-named Blackjack in the West, appeared to be similar to the American B-1B.

The institute said it did not endorse assertions of U.S. weakness in strategic forces. Its assessment concluded that the two countries were close to parity in land-based and sea-based missile warheads, each having about 7,000.

But the United States had an advantage in aircraft to deliver strategic nuclear warheads, the institute said, while the Soviet Union had a substantial lead in destructive power, with an estimated 6,100 megatons against 3,752 megatons for the United States.

The institute said the balance in intermediate nuclear weapons continued to shift against the West, but it saw no significant changes in the conventional East-West balance over the year.

Dow Jones Averages									
30-Stock	2,875.12	Change	+15.25	High	2,890.37	Low	2,860.07	Open	2,860.07
Indust	1,154.34	Change	+8.12	High	1,162.46	Low	1,146.22	Open	1,146.22
Transp	1,571.01	Change	+12.50	High	1,583.51	Low	1,558.51	Open	1,558.51
Comp	1,234.56	Change	+10.25	High	1,244.81	Low	1,224.31	Open	1,224.31
Relig	1,012.34	Change	+5.12	High	1,017.46	Low	1,007.22	Open	1,007.22
Health	1,345.67	Change	+11.34	High	1,356.01	Low	1,334.33	Open	1,334.33
Food	1,456.78	Change	+9.45	High	1,466.23	Low	1,446.33	Open	1,446.33
Chem	1,567.89	Change	+13.56	High	1,581.45	Low	1,557.89	Open	1,557.89
Pharm	1,678.90	Change	+14.67	High	1,693.57	Low	1,663.23	Open	1,663.23
Metals	1,789.01	Change	+15.78	High	1,804.79	Low	1,773.01	Open	1,773.01

Market Summary, Sept. 30									
Market Diaries					NYSE Stock Index				
NYSE	2,875.12	Change	+15.25	High	2,890.37	Low	2,860.07	Open	2,860.07
AMEX	1,154.34	Change	+8.12	High	1,162.46	Low	1,146.22	Open	1,146.22
Standard & Poors	1,234.56	Change	+10.25	High	1,244.81	Low	1,224.31	Open	1,224.31
AMEX Most Active	1,345.67	Change	+11.34	High	1,356.01	Low	1,334.33	Open	1,334.33
NYSE Most Active	1,456.78	Change	+9.45	High	1,466.23	Low	1,446.33	Open	1,446.33

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
30-Stock	123.45	Change	+0.12	High	123.57	Low	123.33	Open	123.33
Indust	134.56	Change	+0.15	High	134.71	Low	134.41	Open	134.41
Transp	145.67	Change	+0.18	High	145.85	Low	145.49	Open	145.49
Comp	156.78	Change	+0.21	High	156.99	Low	156.57	Open	156.57
Relig	167.89	Change	+0.24	High	168.13	Low	167.65	Open	167.65
Health	178.90	Change	+0.27	High	179.17	Low	178.63	Open	178.63
Food	189.01	Change	+0.30	High	189.31	Low	188.71	Open	188.71
Chem	190.12	Change	+0.33	High	190.45	Low	189.79	Open	189.79
Pharm	201.23	Change	+0.36	High	201.59	Low	200.87	Open	200.87
Metals	212.34	Change	+0.39	High	212.73	Low	211.95	Open	211.95

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

WEEKEND

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Gastronomy, Under the Knife Of a Moralist

by Mary Blume

PARIS — The French have a reputation for frivolity which, as anyone knows who lives here, is sadly unjustified. The French won this reputation by thinking very seriously about what other people consider lightweight subjects: fashion and food.

Fashion has recently fallen into the hands of semiologists; the anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss wrote a book called "The Cook and the Saint." Gastronomy traditionally attracts the finest and most rigorously trained minds. "Animals feed; man eats; only the man of intellect knows how to eat," Brillat-Savarin said.

Jean-François Revel is a man of most distinguished intellect, a leading political philosopher, the widely translated author of "Without Marx or Jesus" and "The Totalitarian Temptation," former editor of the weekly magazine "L'Express" and now a columnist for "Le Point" for many years, a philosophy professor and the author of a history of philosophy. He is a bit poorly, with a fine Roman nose and a bad habit of making a *boeuf en daube*; he is well known in Washington's corridors of power and in the major kitchens of France.

Revel's interest in gastronomy, while slightly adulterated by the fact that he likes a good meal, is lofty and pure. It has nothing to do with mere feeding. "Cuisine is a perfecting of nutrition. Gastronomy is a perfecting of cuisine itself," he writes in "Culture and Cuisine," just published in the United States by Doubleday, in which traces gastronomic theory and practice from the ancient Greeks to the present in 272 pages. He writes, he says, as a moralist rather than as a historian because "cuisine is a normative art in which, as with grammar, ethics and medicine, description and prescription can scarcely be separated." The book is dedicated to his mother.

The genial first title of the book was "Un Festin en France," which his publisher claimed could not be translated into English but which suggests a certain lightness of touch that neither the English title nor translation convey. Revel says he wrote it for pleasure during August vacations in the country, where he keeps his collection of cookbooks. It took about 10 years. "My idea was not to write about food but about the literature, because I think, without going to Barthes or Foucaultian extremes, the words are very important."

"Every man," he writes, "is an exercise in rhetoric." A few pages later: "The chef's art is precisely the art of knowing that he can borrow from various traditions without betraying them." He is as handy with an aphorism as his admired Brillat-Savarin though his hero seems to be the brilliant 19th-century chef Carême, a self-made intellectual who once stated, "The fine arts are five in number, namely painting, sculpture, poetry, music and architecture, the principal part of the latter being pastry."

The book is informative and, since it is by Revel, one of the few Frenchmen to speak dispassionately of Descartes, is provocative. He takes up the defense of Trimalchio, the Roman rich-boor, by praising him for the enormous trouble he went through to entertain his guests, and he refuses to accept the tradition whereby French culinary art was revolutionized by Catherine de Medici in 1533. His sole contribution, he states, was the refinement of manners and invention of pastry and sweets.

He can be most categorical: "The Middle Ages," he states, "was the era of seasoned stews, the Renaissance the era of the sweetmeats." A book by 18th-century Jansenists is "as infant in the history of cuisine as Parmenides' poem was in the history of philosophy." He divides cuisine into two sorts: the traditional which is based on age-old skills, and the erudite, based on invention, real and experimentation.

He thinks it is disgusting to put lobster in *bouillabaisse* or to grill *loaf*, or sea-bass, in thyme, "an herb never to be eaten — does one eat the tea leaves that remain in the bottom of the teapot?" Of all the disciplines, cuisine, he says, has the greatest most naive belief in progress and decadence.

There is a lot of nonsense talked about food, Revel said in his sunny flat on the Ile St. Louis, which seems carved out of a well-worn and well-stored book. "Quite often people say cuisine is only possible in an affluent society. The implication is that reactionaries like good cuisine. But that is simply not true. England was much richer than Spain and Italy in the 18th and 19th century, and today is poorer than the United States but no one would say food is poorer. Portugal is poorer than Germany."

New York's sudden passion for cuisine, he says, simply reflects its position in the world. "It is something that shows the wealth of the city. It was Alexandria in the first century B.C. and Rome a little later. It was as difficult to find someone in Rome of the century who spoke Latin as it is hard to find someone who speaks French in Miami. They are cosmopolitan cities full of migrant workers."

Of Revel's various occupations, being a magazine editor that made him think most about food. "I miss lunch. In America they are very light except for the famous *barbecue*, but it's very different in France. Even if you're having lunch a foreigner, because he's in Paris he expects to be taken to Taillefer."

There's also a cultural phenomenon if you have something import-



Jean-François Revel

ant to say to someone, he is outraged if you tell him to come to your office at 9:30. Lunch is the green light that tells him he's important."

There is a good deal of gamesmanship at the luncheon table, Revel says. "The people who at a restaurant that specializes in food from southwestern France ask for grilled fish and who ask for *filet mignon* in a fish restaurant — simply to destabilize the host." He has nothing against fast food and is relieved that his sons would rather eat at McDonald's than at the Tour d'Argent. "It costs less," he says.

In 1971 the translation of Revel's "Without Marx or Jesus" made him a hero in America because it stated that a bloodless revolution was in the process of occurring there. Revel still believes in the revolution but it was in fact Europeans that he was writing for.

"The first thing I wanted to explain to Europeans in 1970 is that contrary to the conventional wisdom in Europe, America was not basically reactionary. Why be patronizing and say America is in danger of becoming fascist when we had invented Nazism, Stalinism, Petalism, Francism?"

"The second point is that revolution takes place at the grass roots and American society has been changing all the time. In the 1960s the richest society in the world went through a profound change. True revolution is not a copy of a former revolution; it is something no one has ever seen."

"It has nothing to do with political regime. True revolution does not occur at the political level. America changed under Nixon. French society changed more under Napoleon III, which was a totalitarian regime, than under the Third Republic."

There were real changes which have been absorbed now, I think the only revolutions that succeed are the ones that are accepted in the long run by the most conservative people."

Revel's next book was "The Totalitarian Temptation" in which he asks if in the soul or mind of man there is a wish to be governed in a totalitarian way. He is now writing a follow-up that studies the decline of democracy.

"In the struggle of power in the world now, the paradox is that the Soviet Union has a winning position on the chessboard at a moment when Communism is completely discredited as a political system."

With the unveiling of Maoist brutalities, the Cambodian bloodbath and the failure of Cuba, Communism all over the world has been proved an ideological and economic failure, Revel says, and yet the West gets weaker. "They can take advantage of our weaknesses, we can't take advantage of theirs. Poland resulted not in sanctions against Russia but in the allies falling out over the pipeline."

"A not very clever philosopher named Adolf Hitler showed that very clearly in 'Mein Kampf' — democracy is not a system that withstands attack; it is an inward-looking system. I think democracy means we are born losers."

The book will be 400 pages long and Revel so far has only an English title: "How and Why Democracy Will Die."

"It is a very bad book," he said. It sounds it, but after a very fine luncheon designed by Mr. Revel at a nearby restaurant, things didn't look nearly so bad.

A Choice of Foods Below the Salt

by Mind Sheraton

NEW YORK — As celebratory as certain foods may be, they seem to enjoy reputations beyond their merits. Some are traditions that a particular place is famous for, others are highly prized raw materials. Henry does not care for the most overrated of all: Monterey Jack cheese. It is a favorite in California, says the genuine article to be unavailable outside that state. "I have had Canadian impostors go to San Francisco to buy samples of the shops recommended, I have found these bland, tasteless and merely creamy will does melt well, so it has a certain technical merit for nachos, but otherwise it is a piece of cheese."

2. Jell-O's popularity is a mystery. Its sticky, waxy properties are not even as good as gelatin in a grainy, saline mass that congeals. No taste would be preferable to heavy waxy aftermath of this innocuous.

3. Bread and cheese go together, and the bread best suited to the cheese is New Orleans French-style, one of the world's most unimpressive breads. I love about everything else cooked up in this mind-bending city (except perhaps pralines), the highly touted French bread lacks essential texture and a yeast flavor. One called a piglet, is a little better than the rest that makes it only fair.

4. Canned foie gras, France or elsewhere has always seemed unimpressive, and the best can only be mediocre. Overcooking, blending inferior meats and adding sodium preservatives mar all such products, whether frozen or Strasbourg. Better to have a made chicken liver pâté than one of the, caustic impostors.

5. The turkey is a noble bird, and in older days it had plebeian and toothsome virtues. Modernists, raised on chemically boosted fowl, then frozen, seem to have lost touch with the roasted bird. The turkey, especially turkeys or, at the very least, fresh turkeys, are as braised as they are spiced and are as braised as they are spiced and are as braised as they are spiced.

6. Long Island raw sea scallops are bred for white (so pin feathers do

not show) and size, which translates into fat. Perhaps long ago, Long Island ducks had distinction, but the mid-'50s fat was their most characteristic feature. When frozen they seem like balls of marzipan.

7. White chocolate owes its new success to the current myth that lightness in food is a matter of color. Technically, white chocolate is not chocolate at all but the cocoa butter that remains when chocolate is extracted. With sug-

The kiwi, the ultimate symbol of nouvelle cuisine and the emperor's new clothes in fruits, adds a pretty, glassy green look to the plates it garnishes but does little for the palate. Raw it simply has an unpleasant, vaguely green flavor, and when baked in pies or whipped into ice cream desserts it is much like sour, overly ripe bananas.

ar added, as it is for desserts and candy, the results taste like sweet fat. Years ago white was the only chocolate available in summer because refrigeration to keep regular chocolate from melting also turned it white. Now there is no excuse for it.

8. The kiwi, the ultimate symbol of nouvelle cuisine and the emperor's new clothes in fruits, adds a pretty, glassy green look to the plates it garnishes but does little for the palate. Raw it simply has an unpleasant, vaguely green flavor, and when baked in pies or whipped into ice cream desserts it is much like sour, overly ripe bananas.

9. Pink peppercorns, another conceit of nouvelle cuisine advocates, only occasionally add interest to food. Aside from its suspected adverse effects on health — none of which I have experienced although I have eaten. Wait of pink peppercorns — this hard, shelly berry adds an unpleasant grittiness to the foods it seasons. I have had it used effectively only by Freddy Girardet in his restaurant in Crissier, Switzerland, when it was finely powdered and mixed with green and black peppercorns to adorn steamed fillets of *rouget*. That way it added just a hint of exotic pungency that was bolstered by the other peppers.

10. American champignons, otherwise known as plain old mushrooms, are mere symbols of mushrooms — bland, white, flavorless and so full of water that they must be sweated before they can be browned. When they are used in sauces and soups it's a good idea to add some powdered dried mushrooms to make up for the lack of flavor.

11. Perrier is easily surpassed by the Italian San Pellegrino water for flavor and delicacy and just as easily matched by seltzer. Watch out in the United States for the ultra-sweet catch about to be attached to *Kiwi*, the newly imported bottled water from South Korea at approximately the same price as Perrier. Little distinguishes it but the green glass bottle with Korean calligraphy that makes a pretty bud vase.

12. Olympia oysters, supposedly one of the glories of Pacific waters, have always seemed bland disappointments to me when I have had them in the so-called best places of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Perhaps these tiny slips of oysters have more flavor in their native Oregon and Washington, but those I've eaten had virtually no flavor compared with the more saline bluepoints, Wellfleet's and Cape Cod's and the gently briny Belons of France and brassy Limfjords of Denmark.

I could make this a baker's dozen of overrated foods if I followed my inclination and added any crabmeat other than backfin lump crabmeat from Chesapeake Bay. Shanghai crab, tasted in Hong Kong, was a close second, but that much cannot be said for the black-tipped Cuban *Mojo* crab, New Orleans crabmeat or any Dungeness. I have eaten in California. But I reserve final judgment on the Dungeness, feeling that perhaps the Olympia oysters, the best examples can be found only in Washington and Oregon.

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European Cooking Schools: A Guide

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The roster of European cooking schools continues to grow. This year in Britain one can take a special course in preparing for a Victorian Christmas, go to Oxford to sample 100 English cheeses or attend a weekend wine seminar in Devon with Hugh Johnson or Michael Broadbent. Or make foie gras, delve into the complexities of *cassoulet* or spend a few days working with Jean and Pierre Troisgros in France. There are new schools in Greece and Spain and tours in Sicily and Finland.

In many cases schools offer reduced prices for spouses who wish to take part in the touring and dining segment of the tour but prefer to forgo the classes. Many schools will tailor a course for groups. It is recommended that you send for a brochure before seriously considering a course and, if you feel it necessary, ask for references.

All prices are quoted in dollars at current exchange rates. When lodging is included, the price quoted is based on double occupancy. Some mailing addresses are given in the United States only since the organizers are easier to reach there than in Europe.

Belgium

Belgium Food Tour, The World of Oz, 3 East 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; 1-212-751-3250 or 1-800-223-6626; May through November.

Tours of the Wittamer chocolate shop, the Gueuze Bellevue brewery and cooking demonstrations by Belgian chefs are included, as are specially arranged dinners and visits to Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp. Seven days, \$1,675, including food and lodging.

Britain

LONDON

Caterall Cookery Courses, 109 Stephendale Road, London SW6 2PS; 44-1-731-3996; half-day and one-day workshops in and around London.

This fall and winter Michelle Berriedale Johnson offers courses in old English desserts, Victorian Christmas and lectures on farmhouse English cheese. There are also classes by Kenneth Lo on Chinese food, Linda Gassenheimer on modern French and Anna del Conte on Italian; \$35 to \$40 a class. Special classes can be arranged for groups.

Cordon Bleu Cookery School, London, 114 Marylebone Lane, London W1M 6HH; 44-1-935-3503; ongoing.

For a quick look attend the Tuesday-evening and Wednesday-morning demonstrations at \$9 each. This classic cookery school also offers one-week intensive courses (\$280) and 12- to 16-week terms in beginning, intermediate and advanced cooking.

Cuisine Base, 56 Holland Park Road, London W14 8LZ; 44-1-602-0156; ongoing half-day sessions.

A Cordon Bleu graduate, Linda Gassenheimer offers informal morning classes on French cooking, food processors and special techniques. Special classes can be arranged for groups. About \$25, including luncheon, wine and coffee.

La Petite Cuisine, 50 Rise Hill, Richmond, Surrey; 44-1-940-7583; ongoing.

French cooking is emphasized. There are Tuesday demonstration courses (\$10), as well as a short summer course each August and an intensive three-month course. Guest chefs are invited on a regular basis.

Leith's School of Food and Wine, 36A Notting Hill Gate, London W11; 44-1-229-0177; ongoing.

Leith's teaches students to cook for a living by catering, cooking in small private dining rooms or running a restaurant. The school offers a nine-month course, with classes in wine, plus one-week courses priced at about \$250. For nonprofessionals there are holiday courses in family or party cooking.

Ken Lee, Chinese chef of China Cookery School, 67-69 Ebury Street, London SW1; 44-1-730-7734; ongoing, in English.

Classes are conducted by various authorities. The demonstration classes are followed by tastings. Chinese regional dishes, including Peking duck and other northern specialties and Shanghai cuisine are featured. About \$60 for a three-session course.

OUTSIDE LONDON

Carver Seminar of Cooking, Hintsesham Hall, near Ipswich, Suffolk; 44-4-738-7523; ongoing.

Robert Carrier gives demonstrations and participation courses in culinary technique, entertaining, French regional and nouvelle cuisine and seasonal cooking in his converted early-Stuart coach house. Six different five-day courses are arranged so students may stay for the six-week period. About \$400 a week, which includes all meals about \$15 a night for nearby accommodations.

Miller Howe, Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1EY; 44-9-662-2536; autumn and spring.

Thursday through Sunday this popular Lake District resort offers cookery courses for guests. The informal demonstrations include instructions on making cheese and herb pâtés, savory tarts, lamb and pork dishes, Christmas cakes and wholesome breads. About \$290, including classes, meals, lodging and a five-course Victorian breakfast on Sunday.

Giddeigh Park, Chingford, Devon; 44-6-473-2367; January through March.

Wine weekends and weekend cooking courses are new this year at this inn run by two Americans, Paul and Kay Henderson. Last year Michelin awarded them a star and their wine cellar was named best of 1981 by "Good Food Guide." Wine weekends include "un-tasted" tastings led by Johnson and Broadbent, while the Sunday-through-Friday cooking classes include two daily demonstrations, with dishes selected from Giddeigh Park's repertoire. Wine weekends are limited to 20 guests, cooking courses to six. Wine weekend: approximately \$540 a couple, including meals and lodging; cooking course: approximately \$590 a person or \$1,000 a couple, including meals and lodging.

Gomme's Oxford, Kennington, Oxford OX1 5NY; 44-865-735-422; annually in August.

An old-fashioned English picnic, a guided tasting of nearly 100 English cheeses and visits to medieval kitchens and the Oxford market are part of this annual informal cultural and food tour. Pub visits, punting on the Thames and a Shakespeare performance at Stratford-on-Avon are also included. \$750 for individuals, \$1,305 for couples, including classes, food and lodging.

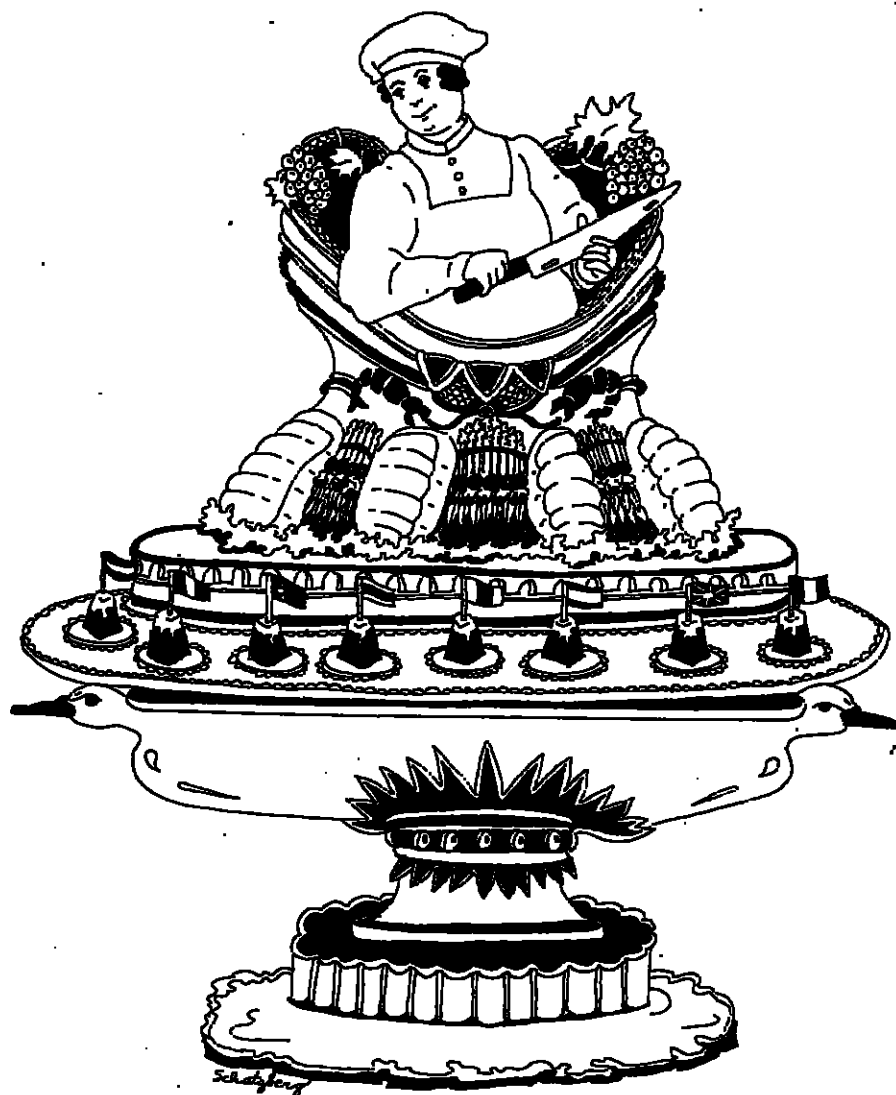


Illustration by Jean Schatzberg

The Grange, Beckington, near Bath, Avon BA3 6TD; 44-3-7333-0807; ongoing.

This new school about 11 miles south of Bath is run by Ann Norris. Courses are limited to six students, who are housed in the Grange, one of several buildings that make up the early-Tudor Beckington Abbey. The emphasis is on economical family cooking, with instructions in breadmaking, pastries and stews. Four-day course, about \$160, including meals and lodging; four-week course (weekend meals and lodging extra), about \$700.

Sonia Stevenson's Savory Cookery, The Horn of Plenty, Tavistock, Devon; 44-8-2283-2528, winter, spring and early summer.

Sonia Stevenson, chef-owner of this Michelin one-star restaurant on the River Tamar, offers full-participation courses devoted almost entirely to sauces and stocks. Students stay at a nearby manor house, taking morning and afternoon classes in the restaurant kitchen. About \$500, Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning, including meals at the restaurant and lodging. Limited to six students.

Finland

Commeaux's Finland, The World of Oz, 3 East 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; 1-212-751-3250 or 1-800-223-6626; ongoing.

Market tours with Finnish chefs, cheese and spirits tastings, a private dinner in a Finnish home and various specially planned restaurant meals in and around Helsinki are featured. \$1,500 for eight days, including meals and lodging.

France

PARIS

Le Cordon Bleu, 24 rue de Champ-de-Mars, Paris 7; 33-1-555-0277; ongoing, in French.

Since 1895 the school has been instructing students in classic French cooking and pastry. Visitors may reserve ahead for afternoon demonstrations (\$12), with menus available for each month's offerings. In the summer special four- and five-week courses are offered in cooking and pastry, while during the year students may enroll for 6- and 12-week sessions to work toward certificates and diplomas. Prices vary from \$450 to \$1,500 depending on the session.

Ecole Lenôtre, Hameau des Gâtines, 78370 Plaisir; 33-1-555-8112; ongoing, in French.

Students learn pastry, chocolate, ice cream, charcuterie, catering and buffets from the French master Gaston Lenôtre. \$300 to \$670 for a five-day course, including breakfast.

Marie-Blanche de Broglie Cooking School, 18 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, Paris 7; 33-1-551-3634; ongoing, in English, French and Spanish.

Princess Marie-Blanche de Broglie offers demonstration and participation courses in her spacious Paris apartment. There will be courses in cooking for the marketplace, harmony of wines and foods, pastry and regional cooking. International guest instructors make occasional appearances. \$15 to \$45 a session, with special courses for groups on request.

Maxim's Cooking Course, 3 Rue Royale, Paris 8; 33-1-265-2794; annually in June and October, in French.

The famous Paris restaurant also offers regular five-week cooking and culture courses. Emphasis is on classic, rather than heavy French cooking, with morning participation classes followed by afternoon cultural tours. About \$1,500, including lunches and transportation; lodging and weekend meals are extra. Arrangements can be made to stay with French families.

Paris en Cuisine, 78 Rue de la Croix-Nivert, Paris 15; 33-1-250-0423; ongoing, in English.

Making with the French chef, a cooking class in the restaurant kitchen and a visit to a cheese-aging cellar are featured. Robert Noah, an American with good food contacts in France, offers group and individual demonstrations in such Paris kitchens as Châteaubert and Le Trou Gascon. Outside Paris his programs include an intensive four-day course with Jean and Pierre Troisgros, plus regional visits to the best kitchens in the Champagne region and the southwest. Day tours cost about \$50 a person for groups of 4 to 10.

Le Pot-au-Feu, 14 Rue Daphot, Paris 1; 33-1-260-0094; ongoing, in French; closed in August.

A French school for young professionals, with training in cooking and pastry. Both demonstration and participation classes. \$245 a month for five-week classes.

École de Cuisine La Varenne, 34 Rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7; 33-1-705-1016; ongoing, in French, with English translations.

La Varenne remains Paris's most active and attractive cooking school. Some of the best demonstrations are on Tuesday afternoons from October to July, when young local chefs come to demonstrate and discuss their special dishes. Single classes about \$12; group classes can be arranged. Special weekend courses are offered in candy making, nouvelle cuisine, pastry, summer cooking, entertaining and regional cooking, along with the school's regular 6- and 12-week courses. Since the quality of translation varies, an understanding of French is helpful.

BORDEAUX

Haute Cuisine Bordelaise, Bordeaux International School of Food and Wine, Betty Baudry-Harris, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 12 Place de la Bourse, 33076 Bordeaux; 33-5-690-9128, extension 314; ongoing, in French, with interpreters available.

The well-known chefs of the region are featured in almost every program. Courses are designed to appeal to professional chefs as well as to experienced amateurs, American cooking instructors and wine enthusiasts. Offerings include an intensive weekend cooking course for professionals that encompasses visits to the Hôtel de France in Auch with chef André Daguin and to Michel Guérard's in Eugénie-Bains; four-day short courses as well as special sessions in country cooking; a week-long seminar for American cooking school instructors, escorted by Paula Wolfert, the American cookbook author and teacher, as well as a one-week wine course. Prices vary from \$650 for the four-day course to \$2,300 for the professional course; lodging and most meals are included.

BURGUNDY

Yvetab, Pailly 89140 Pont-sur-Yonne; 33-86-663-228; ongoing, in French, with English and German translators.

An 18th-century farmhouse in a Burgundian village serves as a cooking and language school, where students study French, attend cooking demonstrations and visit local markets and wine merchants. From \$650 a week, including meals and lodging.

LOIRE

Mrs. Commet's Chateau Country Cooking School, 66 Rue Voltaire, 37500 Chinon; 33-4-793-2804; May to November, in English.

In her 500-year-old restored rectory at the foot of a chateau, Barton Commet gives morning demonstration classes followed by afternoon tours and evening visits to local châteaux and restaurants. \$935 to \$1,050 a week, including meals and lodging.

NORMANDY

Dieppe Cookery Course, c/o Claude Lambert, 18 Boulevard de Verdun, 76200 Dieppe; 33-35-841-523; autumn and spring, in English.

Classic French cooking is featured at the informal classes held Tuesdays through Fridays. The course is followed by a market tour on Saturday. About \$200, including lodging and evening meals Monday through Friday. Group courses arranged on request.

Cuisine au Chateau, Marie-Blanche de Broglie, 19 Avenue de la Motte-Picquet, Paris 7; 33-1-551-3634; May to July, September to October, in French and English.

Princess Marie-Blanche de Broglie offers weekend and weeklong demonstration and participation classes at her Normandy chateau for groups of 5 to 15. Morning classes are followed by afternoon regional tours, including wine tastings and a visit to a Calvados distillery. \$190 to \$700, depending on length of stay and size of group, including meals and lodging.

PERIGORD

Jean-Louis Delpeuch, La Borderie, Chavagnac, 24120 Tarnazon; 33-551-001-024; October to March, in French.

On their Perigord farm Jean-Louis and Lann Delpeuch offer weekend courses in the preparation of *foie gras d'oie*, *confit d'oie* and *rillettes*. Approximately \$80, including meals and lodging.

PROVENCE

Centre International de Cuisine, 46 Rue des Ardissons, 06110 Le Cannet; 33-93-690-884; ongoing, in French.

Chefs from the region, including those from the Michelin two-star La Bonne Etape in Chateau Arnoux, come for weeklong full-participation classes. About \$350, including lodging and lunches at the center, 19 miles from Nice.

Chateau du Domaine Saint-Martin, Route de Coussegon, 06140 Vence; 33-93-580-202; October and November, March and April, in French.

Cooking and wine-tasting courses and vine-

Continued on page 9W

TRAVEL

Frankfurt: More Than a Book Fair

by Anna Tomforde

FRANKFURT — Most people know Frankfurt as West Germany's commercial capital, especially in October, when the annual International Book Fair brings some 5,500 publishers to display their wares, but it has much more to offer than the annual round of major trade fairs and the country's main stock exchange.

Frankfurt is situated roughly in the heart of West Germany, enabling the visitor to explore its picturesque surroundings. Rhine cruises, a river-boat shuttle on the Main, or a tour of the Spessart mountains and the Moselle valley are among the easily accessible attractions that can be arranged. The tourist office (Frankfurter Verkehrsverein), tel: 0611-252-737, will tell a visitor how to reach the appropriate agents.

The city itself has 200,000 inhabitants, and with a quarter of them foreigners, Frankfurt has a cosmopolitan flair. It is not unusual to come across shops run by Italians, Turks, Yugoslavs, Spaniards or Greeks who cater to West Germany for work during the prosperous years of the 1950s and 1960s when thousands of workers were imported.

A walk or bus tour through the city center or the suburb of Höchst will remind you that Frankfurt, despite the towering modern buildings and a tangled road network, has kept the charm of its past. The Römer, an elaborate 16th-century building with exquisite wood-carving decorations, is now the city hall. It looks on to the Römerplatz, the site for the annual Christmas market and other festivals. Other buildings in the historic city center are the Hauptwache, an 18th-century century house that has been reconstructed in its original Gothic style, the Paulskirche and the cathedral where German emperors were once crowned. On touring these sights, the foreign visitor might feel it is a shame that Frankfurt failed to become the capital of West Germany by one vote in the parliamentary council of 1948.

Right now Frankfurt is preparing for its major annual event, the International Book Fair, probably the world's most important meeting place for the sale and acquisition of book rights and translations. Among the 300,000 titles on display when the fair opens next Wednesday, the visitor will find 86,000 new fiction and nonfiction publications. The event is primarily a trade fair. Books are not made available to the general public, and ordering is restricted to publishers, booksellers, librarians, wholesalers and literary agents.

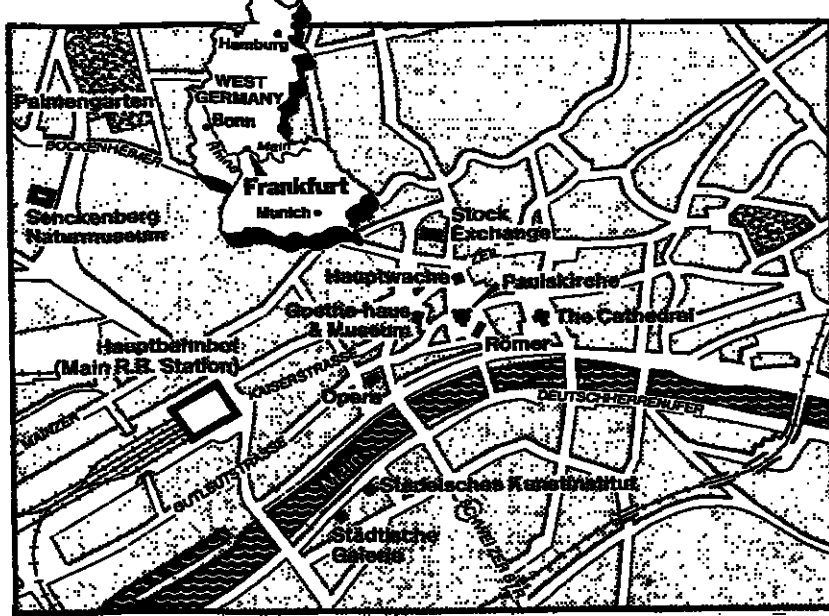
About 80 per cent of the exhibitors at the fair come abroad, and most of the foreign exhibitors are to be found in Hall 5 at the fairground. From Oct. 6 to 10, the fair is open to those in the trade from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., and to the general public from 2 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. The entrance fee is 3.50 Deutsche marks (\$1.40). Children below the age of 6 can enter free of charge and those below 14 have to be accompanied by an adult.

A central organization office will operate in the western wing of Hall 5, and all telephone inquiries to the fair must be made to 0611-75751.

Frankfurt's international airport is a 30 DM taxi ride from the fairground and from the city's main hotels, but there is also regular bus service from the airport, and from leading hotels to the fair, as well as a direct underground line from the airport to the main railway station in the city center. From there, trams 16 and 18 go to the fair.

Frankfurt is not only books to the foreign visitor this fall, although its literary pedigree is underscored by the fact that Goethe was born in the city in 1749, spent most of his youth here and wrote "Werther" here.

The Goethe-haus and an adjacent museum in the Großer Hirschgraben are open to the public on weekdays from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., but until 4 P.M. from October to March. Opening hours on Sundays are from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Gothic building was damaged by Allied bombing in 1944, but most of its contents had already been transferred to safer



places, so that much of the original furniture, books, pictures and manuscripts can be seen.

The Städel museum, open from 10 to 5 except on Mondays, is famous for its collection of Dutch primitives and 16th-century German masters, including works by Dürer, Lucas Cranach the Elder, Hans Holbein the Elder, Rubens and Rembrandt.

The Senckenberg museum, open 9 to 4 except Mondays, is the largest natural history museum in West Germany, and the Palmengarten, a park in the city center, contains palm trees, other tropical plants and Alpine gardens. Frankfurt's zoo is famous for its collection and includes an exotarium where animals live in natural surroundings. (Open 8 A.M. to 7 P.M., but until 5 P.M. in winter.)

Frankfurt's opera has gained a reputation for being daring and exciting under the direction of Michael Gielen. For tickets, telephone 2562-335 or 2562-529. This Saturday the opera is staging Verdi's "Masked Ball" with Mara Zampieri, Luis Lima, Giorgio Zancanaro and Claire Paull, with Judith Somogi conducting. And on Oct. 14, the Kammeroper theater will show three one-act operas by Jacques Offenbach.

Frankfurt's old opera, which was destroyed during the war, has been restored and was reopened last year, with the old facade and a modern interior, and it is now Frankfurt's main concert hall.

The city's two main theaters, the Schauspiel and the Kammeroper, are housed in the same complex as the opera. While the Schauspiel (2562-435) concentrates on classics, the Kammeroper (2562-435) is experimental and provocative, and shows mostly plays by contemporary writers from East and West Germany. This fall's program includes "Bambule," written by Ulrike Meinhof, the journalist who became a leader of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group and who died in prison in 1975.

The Theater am Turm has maintained its reputation of the 1960s and '70s of being Frankfurt's most progressive and experimental stage. It has modified its left-wing image and is now the only stage in Western Europe that lends its facilities to free theater groups from West Germany and abroad. The TAT has no ensemble of its own, and the experiment is fully subsidized by the city.

Next Wednesday, the TAT has a premiere dedicated to Richard Wagner, "Erlösung dem Erlöser" ("The Redemption of the Redeemer"). The play and the music — presented in German — were written by Robert Moran of New York and the direction is by David Ostwald. The play, according to a theater spokesman, is aimed at "dismantling the

myth" surrounding the composer. The box office phone number is 1545-110.

As for accommodations, Frankfurt's leading hotels include the Park-Hotel (double room around 200 DM), the old-fashioned and exclusive Frankfurter Hof (double around 200 DM), and the Hessischer Hof (double 250 DM).

The Park-Hotel, apart from good food, has a Casablanca Bar modeled on the film. For hotel reservations, contact the Frankfurter tourist office, which also organizes sightseeing tours. Frankfurt can accommodate 18,000 visitors in hotels, boarding houses and private rooms, but is often tight for space during peak fair times.

The city of Offenbach, center of the leather industry, is about nine miles away and offers places to stay as well as some sightseeing attractions. Hotels in Offenbach include the Kaiserhof (double room 175 DM), the Euler (double 150 DM), and the Graf (double 125 DM). Additional accommodations can be found in Wiesbaden, the capital of the state of Hesse, which is 24 miles from Frankfurt.

Back in Frankfurt, the Frankfurter Hof (Steigengasse) at the central Kaiserplatz offers two of the best restaurants in town: the Restaurant Français, where visitors can expect to pay 250 DM for a dinner for two plus wine, and the Frankfurter Stubb, a cozy restaurant.

For the visitor who wants to see where bankers and businessmen enjoy good solid food and select wines, go to the Börsenkeller in the basement of the stock market. And Heyland's Weinstubben is a small and comfortable family-run restaurant that specializes in venison and seafood, to be washed down with vintage wines. A dinner for two costs as much as 200 DM, but about 100 DM, depending on the wine. For simple and good German food at moderate prices, try the Dippelgucker.

Apart from hotel restaurants, Erno's Bistro, a French restaurant in Liebigstrasse, specializes in foie gras and lamb. Tables have to be reserved (tel. 721-997) and a bill of about 150 DM for two is usual.

Le Caveau is another excellent French restaurant hidden in a courtyard behind modern facades, only to surprise the visitor by its beautiful location in a 200-year-old wine cellar. Dinner for two can cost as much as 200 DM.

If you want to get away from the fashionable side of Frankfurt, take a trip to Sachsenhausen, a suburb on the left bank of the river Main that can be traced back to the 12th century. There you will find pubs and restaurants in tree-lined courtyards where the local drink, Applewoi (a rather dry cider), and local food are served inside and, in the summer, in the open air. Sachsenhausen also has the city's largest flea market, open Saturday mornings. ■

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Morocco's Ozymandias, King of Kings

by Mark Williams

TELOUET, Morocco — A crumbling castle looms over the squalid village of Telouet, lodged deep in Morocco's High Atlas Mountains south of Marrakesh. To the north, painted peaks thrust up over 10,000 feet and the icy Oued Mellah, river of salt, sinks along to its basin.

As the visitor approaches the reddish stone-and-clay citadel, dogs, goats and ragamuffin Berber children will descend on his car. A dark, somber figure emerges from a nearby shanty and disperses the mob with a flurry of threatening curses. She carries a thick brass ring, heavy with giant keys, and a stick to keep her brothers at bay.

After inserting a 10-inch key in the ancient lock, she presses her weight against a huge studded door, which yawns open at last, allowing just enough space to pass. Inside is a disheveled courtyard, which leads to a labyrinth of halls, rooms and dozens of locked doors. Everywhere towers and walls are crumbling, doors falling off their rusted hinges.

Through a maze of musty corridors, the last great door is flung open and the visitor enters the harem, richly decorated with painted tiles, elaborately molded plaster and delicate wooden ceilings, carved and hanging. Rooms lead off in all directions, each with a new revelation.

This gloomy, ramshackle fortress and palace was the home of the Glaoui, the "Eagle of Telouet," who just three decades ago ruled Marrakesh and the south of Morocco. When he died, broken and humiliated, in 1956, work was still in progress on Telouet's castle, once intended to house the world's most fabulous palace. Hundreds of craftsmen had worked for years on the grand reception rooms alone.

The precious furniture and most of the ornate marbles, tiles and inlays have been carted off to adorn other palaces. What is left of the decor is chipped and cracked and carpeted with fine red dust. Rooms where heads of state once paid homage to the Glaoui are now empty. Only the dark girl and her family linger to show the relics of an extinct dynasty.

In his book "Lords of the Atlas," Gavin Maxwell recounted the bloody history of the House of Glaoui: "The whole life in these great Atlas fortified kasbahs was one of warfare and gloom. Every tribe had its enemies, every family had its blood feuds, and every man his would-be murderer." Till the end of the 19th century, the Berber tribe of Glaoui, from its seat at Telouet, controlled a key mountain pass leading from the pre-Sahara around Ouarzazate to Marrakesh and north Morocco;

In 1866 Madani El Glaoui was born to the Caid of Telouet and his Ethiopian concubine Sora, and 13 years later Thami followed. These brothers would rise to depose two sultans and, with the help of their French overlords, became the most feared men in Morocco for more

than four decades. "The words of the Glaoui break stones," it was said. The dark and willowy Madani, ruler of Morocco in all but name, lived in splendor at Marrakesh and Telouet until his death in 1918. Thami proved even more ruthless than his brother, stripping the sons of their power and wealth and swelling his own harem of 96 wives with 54 of his brother's widows. Voices raised in protest found themselves echoing against the cold stones of Telouet's dungeons.

As an instrument of French colonialism for 37 years, Thami El Glaoui amassed wealth and military power. His despotic rule, based in Marrakesh, was cemented by modern French arms and a vast spy and police network that used murder, torture and imprisonment.

French propaganda made the Glaoui almost a cult figure in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s. He was the "Lion of the Atlas," the "Eagle of Telouet," the "Black Panther," seen as an invincible warrior (he received France's highest military honors) and a sexual superman. Maxwell describes him as "sober and dignified, with skin the color of dark terra-cotta and black eyes burning like coals." Thami nourished the myths with banquets and gifts, with his exquisite manners and diplomacy.

French intellectuals were taken with his image, at once cultivated and barbaric. A superb golfer, Thami backed Morocco's first course out of the arid plains near Marrakesh. His friend Winston Churchill invited him to the coronation of Elizabeth II.

In 1927, Mohammed V, father of Morocco's present king, Hassan II, succeeded to the throne with the approval of the French and the Glaoui, who believed they could easily control the young man. When it became clear that Mohammed's sympathies lay with the Moroccan independence movement — the Istiqlal — the Glaoui concocted a bluff to oust him. Using the pretext of impending tribal festivities, Thami convinced thousands of Berber warriors to march on Fez and Rabat and, with French assistance, forced Mohammed into exile, and installed one of his own elderly uncles in power in Rabat.

This sham state set off waves of opposition and provoked the return of Mohammed in 1955. French support for the Glaoui melted away; old and gravely ill, Thami was forced to beg forgiveness from the restored ruler. He died, abandoned, at age 78 and was buried in Marrakesh.

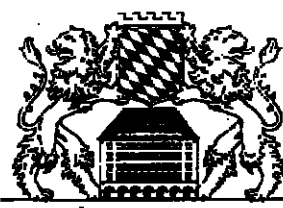
Reprisals fell heavily on the Glaoui's family and supporters. Sumptuous palaces throughout the south, including the unfinished citadel at Telouet, were sacked. Telouet itself reverted to primitive mud dwellings and an empty castle.

But the people of Marrakesh say that every Friday night a great black cobra comes up out of the Glaoui's tomb and remains, hood erect and poised to strike, until the first light of dawn.

Telouet is reached by Highway P31 southeast from Marrakesh to the Tizi n'Tichka pass, 116 kilometers, then route 6802 to Telouet, 22 kilometers. ■

WEEKEND

SHOPPING



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European Cooking Schools *Continued from page 7W*

yard visits are part of the weeklong classes offered to groups of 10 to 12. The food is Provencal and the teaching is by Dominique Ferrière, chef at this Michelin-starred restaurant-hotel. About \$350, including dinner and lodging.

Roger Vergé's L'Ecole du Moulin, Mougins, tel. 061-22-02, 3 East 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; 212-751-3250 or 800-223-6626; ongoing, in French, with translators.

Roger Vergé counts among his many commercial projects a small cooking school in the charming village of Mougins. The five-day full-participation course includes trips to Grasse and Saint-Paul-de-Vence, local markets and cheese and equipment shops. About \$1,700, including lodging, lunch and dinner at Vergé's ne-star restaurant, Le Moulin de Mougins; approximately \$600 for the classes only.

QUERCY André Pochat, Les Vignes de Brissac, 82190 quercy-de-Viss; 33-63-942-430; ongoing, in French.

Students stay in André Pochat's restored home, Vignes de Brissac, then visit farms for courses in making foie gras and confit d'oie (November to February), canning confiture (July to October), gastronomy, pork hock and port (year-round). About \$70 weekend, including meals and lodging.

SAVOIE Madeleine Kamman, 14 Faubourg des Baltes, 74000 Annecy; 33-5-051-6726; October 7, in English.

Madeline Kamman's courses are designed for the professional cook, particularly Americans interested in working in restaurants or catering. Classes are limited to six students. Offerings include two-week cultural seminars (\$2,700, with lodging), as well as two-month (\$3,600) and six-month (\$10,000) training courses. The longer courses include most meals but not lodging.

Greece

Kandra Kitchen Crete, Rosemary Hinton Barron, P.O. Box 6533, San Francisco, Calif. 94101; 1-415-285-6482; April through October, in English.

Rosemary Hinton Barron, an Englishwoman who has taught cooking in California, opened a country cooking school on Crete this year. The six-day course includes four cooking classes in the classic, seasonal cuisines of the eastern Mediterranean. Also scheduled are visits to local markets and restaurants to explore the regional cuisine. \$1,070, including meals and lodging.

Italy

BOLOGNA Marcella Hazan School of Classic Italian Cooking, Bologna, P.O. Box 285, Circoville, N.Y. 10919; 1-914-361-3503; April through September, in English.

Marcella and Victor Hazan offer a well-organized week of Italian culture, including five demonstration-participation classes and spe-

cial workshops in pizza and pasta, with lectures on the various wines, cheeses and charcuterie of Italy. Also included are five restaurant meals, tours of Parma, the Adriatic, a winery and Bologna's food markets. \$1,200, including most meals but not lodging. This year the Hazans have added courses taught by Biba Caggiano, a native of Bologna; \$800, including most meals but not lodging.

FLORENCE

Giuliano Bugialli's Cooking in Florence, c/o Mrs. Bernard Berman, 2830 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa. 18104; 1-215-435-2451; June through October (no classes in August), in English.

This year Bugialli has added a weeklong course at the famous Montecatini Terme, a thermal spa 30 miles from Florence, to his schedule. Cooking classes will stress lighter foods such as fish and vegetables, and dinners will be in regional restaurants. Also now is a Four Regions of Italy course, with gastronomic visits to Piedmont, Liguria, Tuscany and the Veneto. Bugialli's traditional courses in Florence, including special programs devoted to art as well as game and truffles, continue. Prices vary from \$1,100 to \$2,000.

MILAN

L'Angolo della Gastronomia, Ada Parasiliti, Via Borgospesso 22, 20121 Milan; 39-2-791-300; ongoing, in Italian.

The cookbook author Ada Parasiliti has been offering classes on Italian and international cuisine since 1960. Although most are taught in Italian, group arrangements can be made for English classes.

La Scuderia Cooking School in Rome, c/o E. & M. Associates, 667 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021; 1-212-755-7220 or 1-800-223-9832; ongoing, in English.

An American, Jo Betoja, and an Italian, Anna Maria Cornetto, teach this informal, partial-participation course in Italian cooking. Everyday home cooking is stressed, and the nine-day course includes lunches, one of which is at Betoja's villa outside Rome, and a market tour. \$880, including lodging and some meals. Courses can be tailored for groups.

SICILY

Sicily Gourmet Adventure, Angelo della Gastronomia, Via Borgospesso 22, 20121 Milan; 39-2-791-300; ongoing, in English. Coordinated by an Italian cooking school in Milan and one in Evanston, Ill., this new course offers 10 days of touring and cooking in Sicily, with students lodged at the Hotel Caniguro in Messina. Included are four classes in regional Italian cuisine, visits to a pasta factory and a demonstration of the preparation of ricotta cheese, as well as many cultural excursions. \$950, including most meals and lodging.

SORRENTO

Cucina della Campania, c/o Irene Capozzi Montague, 3 Nevada Drive, Chelmsford, Mass. 01824; 1-617-256-2202 or 275-0800; June and October.

An informal two-week program that includes cooking classes and sightseeing and five days in Florence, a visit to the Marchesi Anti-

nori vineyards nearby, plus a day in Rome. Later the group departs for Sorrento, where Lorenzo Fluss conducts classes on Italian cuisine under the guidance of the American cooking teacher Irene Capozzi Montague. \$1,550, including meals and lodging.

VENICE

Hotel Cipriani, Isola della Giudecca 10, Venice; 39-41-707-744; autumn and spring, in English.

Marcella Hazan returns to the Cipriani for a weeklong course that includes five demonstration classes, visits to the Rialto Market, a Venetian banquet and a trip to the Lake Garda region. Classes are scheduled for this month and April, October and November, 1983. For information, reach her directly at P.O. Box 285, Circoville, N.Y. 10919. \$1,650, including meals and lodging. Simone Beck and Michael James continue their three-day courses on French cuisine, and guest chefs from Britain and Italy are scheduled from time to time, all teaching in the Cipriani dining rooms. Rates vary, so write for information.

Hotel Gritti Palace, Campo S. Maria del Giglio 2467, 30124 Venice; 39-41-260-44; July and August, in Italian and English.

Chefs from Venice, Parma, Rome and Milan are featured at this demonstration series, which also has lessons by an American, Julie Dannenbaum. Classes are held in the morning and are followed by tastings. About \$125 a day, including lodging. Those not staying at the hotel may attend for about \$25 a class.

Spain

Cooking With Clara Maria de Amezuza, Alambique, Plaza de la Encarnacion 2, Madrid 13; ongoing, in Spanish, with English translators.

Clara Maria de Amezuza, who has spent decades traveling throughout Spain in search of regional recipes, has a cooking school devoted to the best of Spanish cooking. The weeklong course includes four demonstration classes, tastings of regional cheese, hams and oils, lunch at a country inn and dinner in a private manor house. \$950, including meals and lodging.

Switzerland

Agnes Amberg Cooking School, Zurich; 41-1-34-52-70; ongoing, in English.

This school is geared for those living in Switzerland, and most classes run on a six-week schedule. Special group classes can also be arranged. Along with various international classes, the school offers a course in game cooking, in fish and seafood, and in grilling and broiling. Approximately \$175 for six weeks.

Brünen Cooking Course, Hotel Waldstätterhof, CH-6440 Brunnlen; 41-43-33-11-33; July to October, in English.

Typical Swiss dishes are taught by the head chef of the Hotel Waldstätterhof on Lake Lucerne, in central Switzerland. The four-day course (\$210) and seven-day course (\$335) include meals and lodging.

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(List in Classified Section)

المجلة

From Finland, a Rare Musical Export

by Axel Krause

NEMOURS, France — Finland's creativity in music never has projected as far as its accomplishments in design, but there are some notable exceptions: the composer Jean Sibelius and a handful of instrumentalists, first among them Arto Noras, a quiet-spoken, hard-driving cellist.

"Noras has played a very important role in helping project a favorable image of our country," says a Foreign Office official in Helsinki, "particularly with people who might have trouble finding Finland on a map."

"For mastery of the instrument and sheer musicality, he is perfect," says Paul Bouffé, a French cellist who served last month as artistic director of an international cello festival in this medieval town 80 kilometers south of Paris. As part of Nemours's 13-day program, the 40-year-old Noras conducted master classes for 10 young French cellists, displaying and explaining his vigorous, agile style and approach to music.

"With his tremendous concentration, he can play anything — brilliantly — which is why I came," explains Eric Rambour, 24, who has been studying the cello for 10 years.

Just before a concert in Nemours's church of Saint Jean-Baptiste in which Noras played works of K.P.E. Bach, Kodaly and Tchaikovsky, Jean-Pierre Waller, who heads the Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, was discussing Finnish music and performers. "The Finns, often with unpronounceable names, tend to be timid and closed — and they are removed geographically. They have to be discovered, like their music," said Waller, who has regularly invited Noras to the festival he organizes in Albi, in southwestern France. "You have to seek them out, as I have."

This summer at Albi, Waller also invited Eero Heinonen, a lesser-known Finnish pianist, who attracted favorable reviews for his playing of Sibelius and particularly for a Schumann duo performed with Noras. "I am not saying that there are masses of brilliant, undiscovered musicians in Finland," Waller continued, "but there is considerable talent up there no one in the West has heard about, such as instrumentalists of all kinds and good orchestra directors, many in their 30s or 40s."

When cellists in general are discussed, it is impossible not to debate the undisputed talents of Mstislav Rostropovich. Professional musicians, students, music critics and plain fans of the cello attending the Nemours festival generally agreed that the Russian is a superb cellist. But they also grumbled that his exuberance and showmanship allow him to overshadow other major cellists.

"It is very difficult to class the top of our league," says Bouffé, the solo cellist in Waller's ensemble. "At the very top, there is really little difference in how well they play," he continues, listing — in addition to Noras — Lynn Harrell, Heinrich Schiff, Natalia Gutman and Yo-Yo Ma as well as the more elderly French cellists André Navarra (who also taught a master class and performed at Nemours) and Paul



Arto Noras.

Tortelier, who was Noras's teacher in the early 1960s.

Most of the world's leading cellists know each other and some are friends. When Rostropovich visits Finland, for example, he invariably stays at Noras's spacious house just outside Helsinki, a relationship that goes back to 1966, when the Russian was president of the Tchaikovsky Competition jury in Moscow. Noras, who won second prize, was "the most harmonious of the foreign musicians," Rostropovich concluded, predicting he had "a very promising and excellent future."

Just as Rostropovich projects a decidedly warm, gregarious Russian image, Noras is every bit a Finn. Calm and reserved, he insists — when pressed — that Finnish creativity in music dominates the country's Nordic neighbors.

In his schedule of roughly 90 concerts a year, Noras plays Finnish works whenever he can, while insisting that he is not an ambassador of his country's music. "I am not a particular connoisseur of Finnish music, for which there just is not that much demand," he says, noting that at a 13-day festival he runs in the scenic port town of Naantali in southwestern Finland, only an afternoon and an evening were devoted to his country's music.

"But then acceptance of modern music is always difficult, whatever its nationality," he adds.

"We are a small country and much of our work is not known outside — with possibly a

few exceptions," he continues, citing the works of such contemporary Finnish composers as Einojuhani Rautavaara, Joonas Kokkonen and Aulis Sallinen. Operas by Kokkonen and Sallinen, performed by the Finnish National Opera at the Metropolitan Opera, will be presented for the first time in New York next spring.

But in his extensive repertoire, Noras lists only one cello concerto by each of the composers, who also are his friends, plus a sonata by Kokkonen. These works are in relatively strong demand throughout the Nordic countries, Britain and, to a lesser degree, West Germany. As for Finland's most famous composer, Noras notes that "Sibelius never wrote for the cello."

Noras is back now in Helsinki, teaching at the Sibelius Academy, which he entered at the age of 7 and which is a key training ground for the nation's musicians. "If we leave out Sibelius, Noras is our best-known graduate," says Ellen Marjatta Urho, the rector. The academy has 1,000 students and draws on 300 teachers, including Noras. "He has helped put us on the map," she adds.

That view is echoed by Jean Grattier, the mayor of Nemours, who is already planning the town's second cello festival next year. "We still are not sure how things will work out, but there is a chance he will come back," Grattier says. How would a Finnish piece go over? "If played by Arto," says Bouffé, "no problem." ■

The Hottest Thing on Wheels

by Samuel Abt

PARIS — After a month spent worrying about breakaways, punctures and time trials, Greg Lemond was brooding about jet lag, not usually a concern of professional bicycle racers accustomed to cruising speeds of 25 miles an hour.

Lemond had just finished a busy and successful September, and now he was going home. For the man acclaimed as the next superstar of French bicycle racing, that meant La Crosse, Wisconsin, Reno, Nevada, and Sacramento, California. To offset the nine-hour flight from Paris to Chicago, Lemond decided to stay up until the early morning, then sleep through noon before boarding his afternoon plane.

"It's worth a try," he explained in the lobby of his airport hotel, well past midnight. "And even if it doesn't work, I'll probably bounce back pretty quickly. I'm young and strong."

Nobody can quarrel with the rider, and not only because he is 21 years old and looks remarkably fit at 5 feet 10 inches and 145 pounds. On Sept. 5 he finished second in the world championship road race for professionals in Goodwood, England. Two weeks later, on Sept. 20, he won the 10-day Tour de l'Avenir by 10 minutes 18 seconds, the largest margin in the history of the race for young professionals and the best of the world's amateurs.

"His victory doesn't surprise me," said Bernard Hinault, Lemond's leader on the Renault-Gitane team and four times the winner of the Tour de France, the world's most prestigious bicycle road race. "He's a super racer," continued Hinault, who did not ride in the Tour de l'Avenir. "I always said it and I consider him my potential successor."

Only Lemond himself seems unaware of his victory. "I'm not in as good shape now as I was in the spring," he says. "If I hadn't crashed then, I really think I would have finished the season in the top five in the Super Périod." An overall points competition among international riders.

Lemond missed two months of the season after his crash in the first kilometer of the Liège-Bastogne-Liège classic on April 11. A photographer on a motorcycle pulled alongside him and asked Lemond to look his way. Obliviously, Lemond did, squeezing his handbrakes. "It was real cold," he remembers. "And my brakes had just died. I hit another rider, Didier Thuire, we both went down and I broke my right collarbone."

He jokes about the accident now — "At least when I fell, I took out a rival" — but admits that the time lost ruined his hopes for most of the season. He returned to action June 2 in the Tour de Luxembourg, finishing 13th and helping Hinault to victory.

Still considered too young for the Tour de France before 1984, Lemond took July off when all other competition ceased. He spent early August participating in eight criteriums, daily races in Europe's small towns, and then began training for the world championships.

"I trained really hard two weeks before the worlds," he says. "But the week before, I got sick, really sick, from bad water. I think. So five or six days before the race I decided to skip it and go to the Alps to train for the Tour de l'Avenir."

But his wife's parents were coming to England all the way from Wisconsin and they had nonrefundable tickets, and my folks were coming too, so I was kind of obligated to go." He turns to his wife, the former Kathy Morris, and smiles. Courteous and low-keyed off his bicycle, he — like Hinault, his good friend — has a reputation for meanness on it. ("When I race," Lemond admits, "my mind completely changes. I get much more aggressive.")

He shocked spectators at the world championships by leading the pack's final sprint against the leader, Jack Boyer, another American. It is probably not unprecedented to try to prevent a teammate from winning, but nobody recalls having seen it before.

Lemond remains unapologetic. "We were in the last 500 meters and Boyer only had about a

20-meter lead, which there was no way he could keep. I didn't think he could win it and I didn't want him to. He's just not a friend. He's never won a professional race and I didn't think he was the kind of guy who should be world champion. Boyer knew from the start of the race that we weren't friends and that we were both out for ourselves."

"I was wearing the U.S. jersey, sure, but there really wasn't a U.S. team and I definitely wasn't part of it. I paid for my own trip to England, my hotel bills, everything. There was no support from the U.S. federation. The team I was racing for was Renault."

Hinault, however, had dropped out long before the final sprint and, as Lemond led the chase after Boyer, Giuseppe Saronni of Italy shot by and won the title by five seconds. Lemond took the silver medal by two seconds over Sean Kelly of Ireland as Boyer faded to finish 10th. "I didn't realize Saronni was on my wheel," explains Lemond, still upset that he didn't win. His medal was the first for an American in a world professional cycling championship.

Lemond also won the first medal by an American in a world amateur cycling championship, in 1979 in Argentina, where he captured the juniors title. "We were all so excited on the flight home, wondering how many people would meet the plane. The team had done so well. We were thinking reporters, fans, maybe even a band. There was nobody, not even a federation representative."

"Bicycle racing isn't much of a sport yet back home. I want to help build the sport in the U.S. Maybe I'll take somebody winning the Tour de France to do it."

The "somebody" Lemond is thinking about took up the sport in 1975. He was born June 26, 1961, in Los Angeles, and says his father, a real estate salesman, "just wanted to get us out of the smog there." He moved the family to Lake Tahoe, Nevada, in 1968 and to "between Reno and Carson City" three years later.

Downhill skiing was Lemond's first sport but then he began freestyle skiing. "Wayne Wong, a freestyle skier I admired, rode a bike for training and I began doing it too when I was 14, in the fall. That winter there was a drought, absolutely no snow, in Nevada or California, so I rode the bike all December and January instead of skiing."

"I finished second in a club race and then won the first official race I entered, for cadets between 12 and 15, and I got hooked. I read every magazine about bicycle racing I could and six months later decided I wanted to turn pro someday." He laughs about his enthusiasm.

As a member of the U.S. Olympic team, he came to France in 1979 for training, won professional-amateur race, the Circuit de la Sarthe, and finished third in the Circuit des Ardennes, winning a stage. "I attracted some attention and Cyrille Guimard, the manager of the Renault team, came and watched me one day."

It was nearly the wrong day. "I was chasing three Russians on a breakaway and I was 10 seconds from them and moving up fast when I punctured. It took the team car five minutes to get to me and the race was lost and I was so mad you wouldn't believe it."

"He threw his bike at the team car," his wife explains. "They cost me the race," Lemond says in rebuttal. Team cars are usually only 30 seconds away. "And then the mechanic told me I had to continue, for the good name of the team."

"Then he threw his bike into the grass at the side of the road," his wife continues. "So somebody said to Guimard, 'Do you want a racer like that?' and Guimard told him, 'Now I want him. He's got character.'"

Lemond sits back on the couch in the hotel lobby, looking pleased with the support from Guimard, a team manager he says he likes and respects. He is not a bit abashed by the reminder that the way Guimard tells the story, he adds a line: "He's got character but no more nonsense like that."

Joining Renault in 1980, Lemond has been



Greg Lemond.

brought along carefully as the team's main hope to replace Hinault, soon to turn 28. Typical of his special handling is the early end to Lemond's season, which continues for most riders through October.

Instead, the Lemonds were going first to Wisconsin to visit his wife's family and to have her father, a doctor, arrange for surgery on the rider's jaw. "They're going to break my upper jaw to correct my underbite," says Lemond, who wears braces. "After about two months in La Crosse, we'll go to Nevada and then to California, where I'll train. Some cross-country skiing, a little downhill maybe, some real riding, 80 to 100 kilometers, about two or three hours, twice a week. We'll be based in Sacramento, where we have a condominium."

In Europe they live in Courmayeur, Belgium, "where we can get BBC TV in English and English magazines. A lot of people there speak English and it's convenient to France and Paris," where his team is based. Lemond says his spoken French is coming along. "I can joke with the other riders or discuss technical things with them. Otherwise I can get along but I'm not too good on verbs." He plans to hire a tutor in the United States or take night classes.

He expects to return to France in mid-February and begin team training for the next season. The Tour de France, he insists, is definitely not part of his plans before 1984 and possibly 1985, when he will be 24.

After Lemond's victory in the Tour de l'Avenir, Hinault, amid his praise for the winner, said he did not think Lemond was "hard enough" now for the tour.

"What he meant," Lemond explains, "was I'm not hard enough yet to attack the Tour to win. You've got to be mature, physically strong to win. I think I could get 15th, maybe even be in the top 10 next year. But that's not what I want. What I want is to win the Tour de France."

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12-Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Open	Close
(Continued from Page 6)											
12-Month	High	Low	Stock <td>Div.</td> <td>Yld.</td> <td>P/E</td> <td>52-Week</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Open<td>Close</td></td>	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Open <td>Close</td>	Close
12-Month	High	Low	Stock <td>Div.</td> <td>Yld.</td> <td>P/E</td> <td>52-Week</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Open<td>Close</td></td>	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Open <td>Close</td>	Close
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U.S. Agency Sees No Need to Ban Oil Firm Mergers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Recent mergers involving oil companies have not significantly reduced competition in the industry and a legislative ban on such combinations is "unwarranted," according to the Federal Trade Commission.

Moreover, the commission said Wednesday, outlawing such mergers would tend to reduce industry efficiency by, among other things, inhibiting development of new oil supplies. The FTC, which conducts most of the government's oil-related antitrust analysis, was responding to a request in January by congressional leaders of both parties to study the industry in light of some very large merger bids. Among them was Mobil's unsuccessful offer for Conoco, which eventually wound up in the hands of Du Pont.

"The commission recommends against any legislative ban on oil-company mergers," the 296-page study concluded. "Such interference in normal market forces is unwarranted, both because there have been no significant adverse implications on the state of competition in the industry from mergers, and because mergers with significant competitive impact can be satisfactorily examined under existing laws."

Commissioner Michael Pertschuk, who served as chairman in the Carter administration, disagreed with several of the findings. Although he voted to submit the report to Congress, he preferred to call it a staff report rather than a commission study. Mr. Pertschuk also called for special legislation to deal with acquisitions by large oil companies and other major corporations.

In the waning hours of Congress last December, the House approved a bill to forbid the nine biggest oil companies to acquire any company ranked among the top 40 in the industry. This bill contained what supporters regarded as a major loophole, however, by giving either the FTC or the Justice Department, which share antitrust enforcement authority, the right to grant exemptions. A companion measure never came to a vote in the Senate.

Wednesday's report also rejected several other contentions of oil industry critics. It said, for example, that the increase in mergers had not diverted capital from the exploration and development of new oil sources and that the cost of planning and executing acquisitions, averaging under 1 percent of the purchase price, was not unduly high.

The commission said there were numerous reasons to account for the rise in acquisitions of oil companies, a prominent one being that the doubling of oil prices in 1979 made feasible a wider use of techniques for recovering additional oil from declining fields.

The commission also said, for example, that it did not think the acquisition of Marathon Oil by U.S. Steel or of Conoco by Du Pont had raised prices or reduced oil availability.

In some cases, particularly the acquisition of Beldridge Oil by Shell Oil, efficiencies seemed to result through the application of technical expertise. The commission staff said at a briefing, however, that any such judgments of efficiencies should be left to the market and that the government should not weigh them in deciding whether a merger was anticompetitive.

Commissioner Patricia F. Bailey joined Mr. Pertschuk in questioning some of the report's conclusions but said, "I do feel comfortable" with the main policy recommendation that no new legislation was needed. "The sheer size and momentum of these mergers calls for a tougher government antitrust posture, not an uneasily agency scramble to get out of the way," she said.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1982

BUSINESS PEOPLE

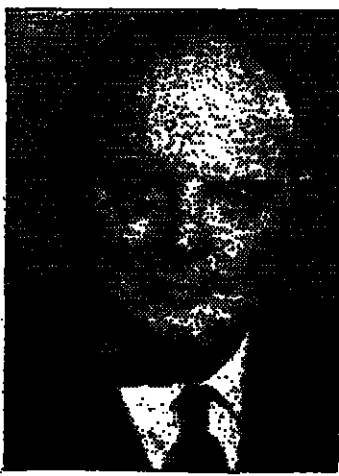
Two Deputy Chairmen Leave ICI

Imperial Chemical Industries' deputy chairmen are heading for new jobs, and it's very unlikely they'll be replaced, a company spokesman said Thursday.

J.H. Harvey-Jones, who became ICI's chairman in April, "wanted to reduce the board and develop a tighter style of management," he said.

Robert Haslam, who has been with ICI for 35 years and currently is a deputy chairman, will leave that position to become chairman of the London-based sugar concern Tate & Lyle in March. At Tate & Lyle Mr. Haslam will succeed Lord Jellicoe, 64, who "will spend more time at S.G. Warburg," with whom he has been associated in the past, a Tate & Lyle spokesman said. In addition, Lord Jellicoe is to become chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board.

ICI's other deputy chairman, W.R.M. Duncan, will join the board of Rolls-Royce Ltd. on Nov. 1 as a non-executive director. Mr. Duncan will succeed Lord McEldowney as chairman and chief executive of Rolls-Royce, Britain's state-owned manufacturer of aircraft engines, when he retires next April.



Robert Haslam

PPG Realigns Its European Team

PPG Industries is reorganizing its European glass management to reflect its acquisition of Boussios S.A., a French glass maker.

In April PPG bought Boussios from the BSN group, a Paris-based food products group, for \$40 million. John D. Pallone, who has been named general manager of European glass operations for PPG, said the company believed its position in Europe "was rather small, and we wanted to increase this." The acquisition "makes us the No. 1 glass producer in the world in terms of quantity," he said.

Mr. Pallone said glass accounts for about a third of PPG's sales, which in 1981 were \$3.4 billion, up 6 percent from 1980; earnings were \$211.2 million, up 1 percent. Pittsburgh-based PPG makes flat glass, industrial chemicals, coatings and resins, glass fiber and other products.

In Paris, Mr. Pallone is responsible for overseeing PPG's European glass business, which includes flat glass production and fabrication of products for the construction and transportation industries. Mr. Pallone previously was managing director in Genoa of Venante Pannalita, PPG's Italian glass subsidiary.

The company moved Alfred G. Jensen into Mr. Pallone's spot. Mr. Jensen had been director of international glass operations in PPG's Pittsburgh head office.

Calvet Becomes No. 2 Man at Peugeot

Jacques Calvet, a former banker, has been named vice chairman of the Peugeot group. Mr. Calvet, who joined the company last June, thus becomes the second-ranking official at the group level, reporting to Jean-Paul Parayre, chairman.

Company insiders said the move represents a tightening of the group's direct control over the Peugeot and Citroën operations and that it is linked to emerging financial and investment strategies of the group.

Mr. Calvet formerly was president of Banque Nationale de Paris, and from 1970 to 1974 he was chief of staff to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing when the former French president was finance minister.

Other Appointments

General Electric Co. has named John A. Urschert to be its top international executive, succeeding Robert Frederick, who was elected president and chief operating officer of RCA Corp. earlier this month.

John D. Ambler was elected chairman and chief executive officer of Texaco Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Texaco Inc. Succeeding Mr. Ambler as president of Texaco Europe, a division of Texaco Inc., is Ammon M. Card. Mr. Ambler succeeds William S. Barnack Jr., who was named president of Texaco Oil Trading & Supply Co., a division of Texaco Inc. Mr. Barnack succeeds Elton G. Yates, who was named president of the oil company's new division handling operations in the Middle East and Asia, primarily those in Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Midland Bank of London has named Anthony Pearson chief manager of the Hong Kong branch. He previously was deputy chief manager of the branch, responsible for business development and international loan syndication in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Pearson succeeds Nigel Hely, who has assumed full-time responsibilities as Midland's Hong Kong-based regional manager for Asia.

In addition, D.W. King has been appointed managing director of Associated Midland Group, the Australian finance company of Midland Bank. Based in Sydney, he succeeds Gordon Ross, who has been appointed a director of Forward Trust Group, Midland's U.K. finance company. Mr. King previously was deputy general manager of Banque Nationale de Paris in Australia.

M.E. Summers has been named head of treasury and executive vice president of Midland's New York branch, to open later this year. He previously was chief manager, exchange, at Lloyds Bank International in London.

Jan Lindelow has been named vice president, worldwide industry marketing and applications development, for Sperry Univac, a Pennsylvania-based computer manufacturing division of Sperry Corp. of New York. Succeeding Mr. Lindelow as general manager of Sperry Univac's Swedish subsidiary in Stockholm is Gert Schyrborg. Mr. Schyrborg previously was head of the Swedish unit's technical operations department.

Delta Group has named Geoffrey Wilson as executive chairman. Mr. Wilson, who has been Delta's chief executive since March 1981, will succeed Lord Caldecote when he retires on Oct. 1.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

Hongkong Land Posts 17.5% Earnings Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hongkong Land Co. and Jardine Matheson & Co. both reported healthy first half profit gains Thursday despite the economic slowdown and property market slump here.

Hongkong Land, the colony's largest property company, said its profit before extraordinary items rose 17.5 percent from a year before to \$43 million. Hongkong dollars (\$86.5 million). Jardine, a diversified trading company, reported a 20-percent gain to 298 million dollars.

Each of the two companies owns about 40 percent of the other, and Reuters quoted analysts as estimating that 50 to 60 percent of Jardine's earnings come from its holding in Hongkong Land.

Though property prices have tumbled in Hong Kong over the past two years, the analysts said, Hongkong Land has been hurt less than other property companies because much of its property is in the Central district of Hong Kong Island, where prices have been firmer.

The company's managing director, Trevor Bedford, said Thursday that demand for office space remains strong in Central. To illustrate his point, he said about 80 percent of the office space and 80 percent of the retail space in the first phase of the newly completed Edinburgh Tower in Central has already been rented.

More than 98 percent of Hongkong Land's total commercial portfolio is occupied, Mr. Bedford said.

As a hedge against property weakness, however, Hongkong Land has diversified. Earlier this year it bought holdings of 34 percent in both Hongkong Electric Holdings Ltd. and Hongkong Telephone Co.

Jardine has been burdened in recent years by a heavy debt load, largely piled up in an expensive stock and asset swap with Hongkong Land in 1980, a move designed to defend the companies from the threat of being taken over by local Chinese interests. David Newbagg, chairman of Jardine, said the company's debt-to-equity ratio is now lower than the 72 percent at the end of last year, but he did not elaborate.

Profits from Jardine's international operations gained in the first half, especially in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Britain, Mr. Newbagg said. Reflecting the overseas gains, he said, the contribution from Hong Kong to full-year earnings will be slightly lower than last year's 70 percent.

Jardine's activities include insurance, merchant banking, property and sugar production.

Both companies predicted higher profits for the full year. Mr. Newbagg said he expects profit growth in the second half to be similar to the 20 percent recorded in the first six months.

Hongkong Land raised its first half dividend to 14 Hong Kong cents a share from 12 cents. Jardine declared a dividend of 23 cents, up from 20.

London Uncorks A New Financial Futures Exchange

By Steven Ratner
New York Times Service

LONDON — With champagne and more sedate beverages flowing freely in the galleries, the London International Financial Futures Exchange made a raucous entrance Thursday into the frenzied world of currency and interest rate trading.

While the sound of the opening bell still reverberated through the 13th-year-old Royal Exchange building, small groups of traders wearing brightly colored jackets began gesturing and shouting, bringing new excitement to a cavernous room on a site that first served as a marketplace in 1517.

"It's obviously a very exciting day for us," said John Barkshire, chairman of the new market and chairman of Mercantile House Holdings. "It does look as though it's got off to a good start on the first trading day."

Continuous, Worldwide Market

Initially, LIFFE (pronounced "life") will trade in only two contracts — the pound and short-term Euro-dollar interest rates — for delivery in only two months, December and March. But the plan is to begin dealing quickly in yen, Swiss francs, Deutsche marks, and both short- and long-term sterling interest rates. Additional months are expected to follow shortly for all contracts.

London's entrance into financial futures is particularly significant because it represents another important step toward the "internationalization" of financial markets. Traders expect London prices to mesh quickly with those on the Chicago market, and if a major financial futures market emerges in London, East, a continuous, worldwide market would in effect be created.

"Eventually this market will form one part of a three- or four-sided structure that will allow futures trading to take place 24 hours a day, which it can't now," said Robert Goldstein, a director of Forex Research, an advisory firm.

The opening of LIFFE is the most dramatic of several developments in the London financial markets that will collectively have the effect of bringing the



Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, cuts the ribbon to open the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

London markets closer in practice to those of the United States.

The London gold futures market is expected Friday to change gold futures contracts from sterling to dollar prices. Activity in the market has flagged since its start in April and officials believe that calibrating the contracts in dollars will bring more international business. (On LIFFE, all currency contracts will be expressed in dollars.)

The London Stock Exchange recently began issuing figures for the number of shares traded daily. The

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

F.W. Woolworth to Sell U.K. Unit To a New Group of British Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A British group announced Thursday that it has agreed to buy control of the British chain of F.W. Woolworth stores and said it would try to return the retailer to profitability.

The newly formed British group, Paternoster Stores, said it already had agreed to pay F.W. Woolworth Co. \$2.2 million, or 16.3 percent of the U.S. company's 52.6-percent stake in the 73-year-old British chain.

The 82-percent offer is also being made to other shareholders of F.W. Woolworth PLC, which operates more than 1,000 stores, primarily in Britain, Ireland and the Caribbean. The company's shares closed at 76 pence on the London Stock Exchange Thursday.

The British chain's board said Thursday that it was studying the offer and would make a recommendation to shareholders later. In the meantime, the board urged the holders to hold onto their shares.

Holders in Paternoster include Prudential Assurance, Robert Fleming & Co., the Charterhouse Group, the Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund and Norwich Union Assurance Co. Woolworth

of the United States also will retain a share. Under the agreement, Woolworth said, it is to receive \$35.7 million of common and loan stock in Paternoster. The loan stock is to pay interest at 14 percent a year and be redeemed by the end of 1989.

"We intend that Woolworths should remain a major force in British retailing," said John Beckett, a former chief executive of British Sugar Corp. who has been named chairman of Paternoster. "It is still one of the U.K.'s great retailing institutions, but it has not changed with the times."

The chain, known as "Woolies" in Britain, where it is the fifth-largest non-food retailer, had a loss of \$6 million on sales of \$836 million in this year's first half.

The Paternoster group was organized by Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant banking arm of the Charterhouse group. The bank disclosed last week that it was forming a group to bid for the Woolworth stake.

The planned sale is the second major retrenchment announced in a week by the U.S. company, which says it plans to concentrate on its more profitable operations, including shoe and specialty cloth-

U.S. Economic Index Down 0.9% for August

By Caroline Arkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a strong indication that the U.S. economy remains in the grip of recession, the government reported Thursday that its index of leading indicators sank by 0.9 percent in August, while initial claims for unemployment benefits soared to a record in mid-September.

The new figures add to the fear that unemployment, already at a postwar peak, is likely to climb past 10 percent and stay high for months to come, analysts said.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said he was "confident" that the economy would recover in the final three months of this year, despite the dip in the leading indicators. However, he said the unemployment rate would not come down much until "three, four or five" months after a recovery began. He later added that unemployment would begin to decline "sometime around the end of the year or beginning of next year."

"We feel this month's dip in the leading indicators is a temporary interruption," Mr. Baldrige said in a statement, pointing out that the index — the government's main guide to the future of the economy

— had risen for the four preceding months.

But the earlier increases were less than a third as large as would be normal for a recovery period, Otto Eckstein, an economist at Data Resources Inc., said Thursday. He added that, even if the index rose in September, "it wouldn't mean anything. That's not recovery."

The Reagan administration has been predicting an economic recovery since the beginning of the year, but its forecasts have so far been unfulfilled. Mr. Baldrige said the recent sharp decline in interest rates had laid the groundwork for recovery.

Democrats seized on Thursday's bad news, with House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill describing President Ronald Reagan as "Hoover with a smile."

The decline in the leading indicators was anticipated by the administration last week, softening the blow. Earlier, officials had pointed to the four months of increases in the index as evidence of recovery. Mr. Baldrige said that next month's index would likely show an increase, influenced by rising stock prices and money supply and stronger building permits.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 30, excluding bank special charges.									
	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	N.P.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.74	4.07	19.35	36.7	6.91	—	5.68	127.51	9.21
Bremen	49.56	49.28	19.42	36.84	3.055	—	22.84	5.54	—
Frankfurt	2.52	4.23	19.42	36.84	3.055	—	22.84	5.54	—
London	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geneva	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basel	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barcelona	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.936	0.698	3.357	6.406	1.2277	2.571	45.609	2.016	8.291
1 ECU	1.0724	0.6291	2.7105	7.654	1.2277	2.571	45.609	2.016	8.291
Dollar Values									
\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	0.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	0.0074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West German	0.0048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	0.0013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	0.0017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	0.0166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	0.0200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	0.0033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	0.0036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	0.0080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British	0.0076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scandinavian	0.0080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.0080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ottawa, 4 Banks Agree On Dome Refinancing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Canadian government and four major banks stepped in Thursday with the equivalent of \$811 million to rescue Dome Petroleum, the big independent oil company whose severe debt problems had alarmed bankers.

Dome said it agreed in principle with the Ottawa government and four of the five largest Canadian banks under which they and the government will take a controlling stake in the company in return for 1 billion Canadian dollars in new financing.

Trading in Dome shares had been suspended for a week and did not resume Thursday.

The plan was immediately criticized by stock analysts, who said the refinancing will be made at the expense of shareholders. They were critical of the almost fourfold growth in the number of common shares that could result from the new convertible debentures that Dome will sell to the banks and government to get new cash.

"It's the worst dilution I have ever seen," said J. Denis Mote of Bache Halsey Stuart Canada. "It's the worst possible deal I could imagine" for shareholders. "The stock will have to go down. It would have been better for Dome to go through bankruptcy."

"Mind-boggling" — "It's a good deal for the government," said Robert Reid of McLeod Young Weir. He added that "the market was not expecting such a dilution" of stock.

"It's unbelievable and mind-boggling," said John Stevens, an analyst with the investment firm of Brown Baldwin Makler in Toronto. Dome defended the plan as being in its best interest, saying in a statement from Calgary, Alberta, that it believes the deal will solve its cash flow problems.

In addition to the sale of debentures, the plan involves extending to 10 years the repayment terms of a substantial portion of Dome's debt of 7.4 billion Canadian dollars. The banks and Ottawa will buy 1 billion Canadian dollars' worth of 10-year class A debentures, which for seven years will be convertible into Dome common shares. Existing shareholders will be able to buy 1,000 Canadian dollars' worth of class B debentures for each 500 shares owned.

About half the debenture purchase will be by the government and half by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, the Toronto Dominion Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The conversion price into common shares for all the debentures starts at 2.50 Canadian dollars a share and rises to 5 Canadian dollars a share over seven years. The debentures will carry interest rates of 1 percent above the Canadian prime rate. However, in the first two years the interest will be paid in Dome common shares.

Analysts said that, using the full conversion terms, the number of outstanding shares could rise to 800 million to 900 million shares outstanding from about 220 million currently.

Mr. Mote at Bache said Dome's earnings and cash flow per share will plummet with the dilution. He said the stock, which was at about 5 Canadian dollars a share before trading was halted last Thursday, had been expected to rise to 11 dollars a share in 1983. However, with the dilution, the trading range will more likely be 4 dollars next year, he said.

Most analysts agreed that the Dome financing would enable the company to recover, but some expressed concern about a shifting of control of the company. Dome said the deal would give the banks and the government certain rights in determining the composition of the board and senior management positions.

Edward Zederayko of Gordon Securities said, "It's frightening to have the board controlled by the government."

A company source said earlier (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Dow Average Slips Below 900 Level

Restated

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average closed below 900 for the first time in a month Thursday as prices on the New York Stock Exchange came under pressure from an increasingly gloomy economic outlook.

The Dow slid 10.02 points to close at 895.25. The average last finished below the critical 900 support level on Sept. 1, when it hit 895.05.

Declines led advances by nine to five, and volume edged up to 62.1 million shares from 62.5 million Wednesday.

The market moved steadily lower throughout the day, especially after the Dow fell below 900 at midday. Analysts said much of the market's recent declines were a natural adjustment after the late-summer rally, which pushed the Dow up more than 150 points in six weeks.

However, stock prices were also under pressure from a variety of underlying factors involving the outlook for the economy and interest rates. One of the most significant of these factors Thursday was the 0.9-percent drop in the government's index of leading economic indicators for August, after four

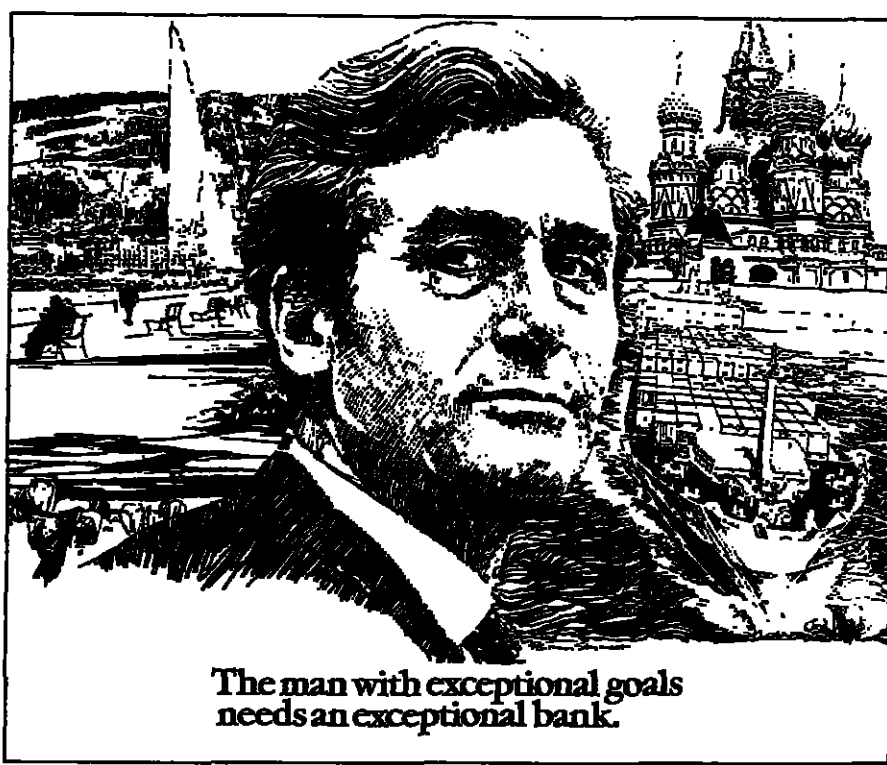
consecutive monthly gains. The index is used to forecast economic trends.

Analysts said there was a growing perception on Wall Street that the economy will remain weak at least until the end of the year. Third-quarter corporate earnings, which will start coming in next week, are expected to be poor. Investors were also concerned that declines in interest rates may have ended for the near term.

The closely watched federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks, rose as high as 11 1/4 percent from Wednesday's close of 10 percent, and no other major banks have followed Bankers Trust's lead in cutting the prime rate to 13 percent from 13 1/2.

Blue chip, technology, drug and oil stocks suffered some of the biggest losses Thursday. Technology stocks have been weak for the last several sessions due to profit-taking.

Digital Equipment was hit particularly hard, dropping 1 1/4 to 78 1/2 to bring its total loss so far this week to 6 1/4. Other losers included IBM, off 1 1/4 to 73 1/4, Honeywell 2 to 78, Prime Computer 1 1/4 to 23 1/4 and Control Data 1 to 28 1/4.



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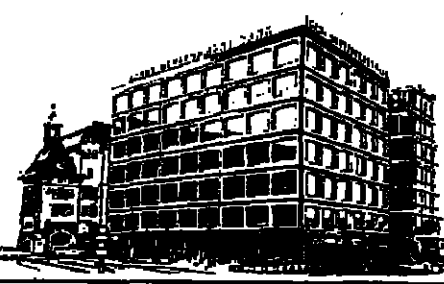
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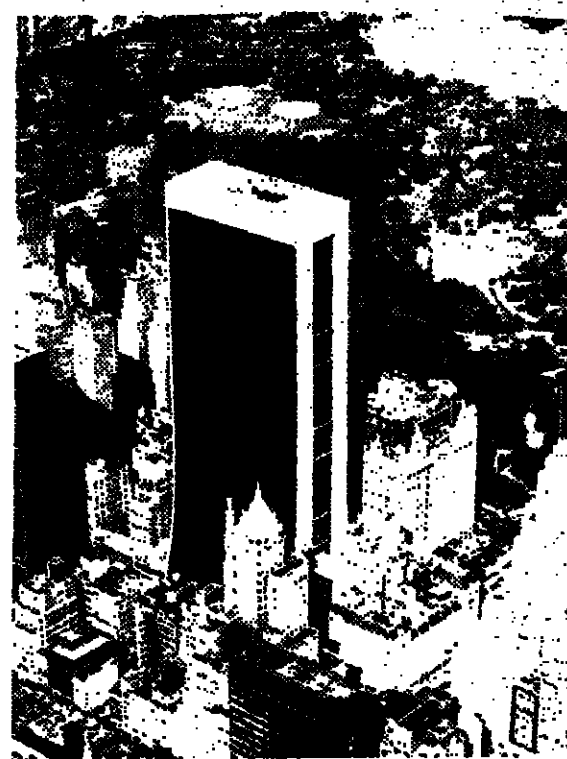
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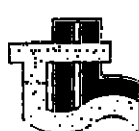
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SPORTS

Braves Deal Dodgers 8th Straight Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches — LOS ANGELES — Terry Harper, home run pitcher, from second base with the tie-breaking run with one out in the 12th inning Wednesday night, helping the Atlanta Braves defeat the Los Angeles Dodgers 4-3, and extended the Dodgers' losing streak to eight games.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Two-game lead over the Dodgers and San Francisco Giants with four games to play.

At this time, I feel a lot more confident than I did four hours ago, the Atlanta manager, Joe Torre, said after the game. "Both teams played their butts off tonight and I know the feeling the Dodgers have right now. They just can't believe what's happening to them. I'm glad it's them and not us with that feeling right now."

In the Los Angeles locker room, silence prevailed. "We've got to win all four and we get some help," said a somber Tom Lasorda, the Dodgers manager. "This is hard to believe."

With one more game against the Dodgers and three more — Friday, Saturday and Sunday — in San Diego against the Padres, the Braves could clinch the title with three victories regardless of what the Dodgers or Giants do.

Terry Forster (5-6) the third Dodger hurler, walked Ramirez leading off the 12th. After Ramirez stole second, Bob Watson was walked intentionally. Harper singled to center to score Ramirez while pinch runner Brett Butler moved to second. After Dave Stewart relayed, Jerry Royster singled home Butler with what proved to be the winning run.

The Dodgers added a run in their half of the 12th on singles by

Ken Landreux and Dusty Baker and Pedro Guerrero's double play grounder. The winning pitcher was Gene Garber (8-10).

Los Angeles missed a chance to win in the ninth after loading the bases with one out. Steve Sax forced a runner at home and Rick Monday lined out to second to end the threat. The Dodgers also had a runner on base in both the 10th and 11th and failed to score.

Fernando Valenzuela worked seven innings for the Dodgers and gave up seven hits. Tommy Boggs started for the Braves but was lifted in the sixth.

Giants 6, Astros 1

In San Francisco, Chili Davis and Jeff Leonard each hit home runs to power the Giants to a 6-1 victory over Houston. Leonard hit a two-run homer, his eighth of the season, off Joe Niekro (16-12) in the second inning. Davis led off the fifth with his 19th homer of the year to give the Giants a 3-1 lead. Davis walked in the seventh and, after stealing second base, suffered a badly sprained left ankle on a pickoff play. He was assisted off the field and is finished for the year.

Phillies 4, Expos 0

In Philadelphia, Steve Carlton pitched a two-hitter to pick up his 22d victory, and Garry Maddox tripled to highlight a three-run second that carried the Phillies to a 4-0 victory over Montreal.

Cubs 4, Mets 1

In New York, Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer in the first to help Chicago snap the Mets' four-game winning streak with a 4-1 victory. Buckner's homer gave him 15 for the season.

Pirates 7, Cardinals 3

In Pittsburgh, Jason Thompson and Hedi Vargas drove in two runs

each to lead the Pirates to a 7-3 victory over St. Louis.

Padres 3, Reds 2

In San Diego, Terry Kennedy singled home two runs in the 10th to lift the Padres to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. The loss was the 99th of the year for Cincinnati, tying the club record for futility, which was set in 1934 when they finished with a 52-99 mark.

Royals 6, Angels 5

In Kansas City, the Royals staged off elimination from the pennant race by beating California, 6-5, behind the hitting of Cesar Geronimo.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3

In Boston, reserve catcher Ned Yost hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning to lift Milwaukee to a 6-3 victory over the Red Sox and gave the Brewers a four-game lead in the American League East with five games to play. Bob McClure (12-7) pitched the final two innings for the triumph.

Tigers 3, Orioles 2

In Detroit, pinch hitter John Wockenfuss hit a leadoff homer in the ninth inning to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. The loss was the fifth in seven games

for the Orioles and their fourth in a row to the Tigers. Mike Laga and Chet Lemon also homered for Detroit while Cal Ripken connected for Baltimore.

Yankees 13, Indians 6

In Cleveland, Ken Griffey drove in five runs and Jerry Mumphrey knocked in four more to highlight an 18-hit attack that carried the Yankees to a 13-6 victory over Cleveland.

Twins 8, Blue Jays 0

In Toronto, Gary Ward knocked in four runs with a three-run homer and an RBI single, and John Castino hit a two-run triple in powering Minnesota to an 8-0 victory over Toronto.

Rangers 5, A's 3

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish drove in the winning run with a seventh-inning single, and Tom Henke earned his first major league victory in sparking the Rangers to a 5-3 triumph over Oakland. Jeff Burroughs homered for Oakland.

White Sox 6, Mariners 5

In Chicago, Greg Walker's two-run triple capped a three-run fifth inning that carried the White Sox to a 6-5 victory over Seattle.



Jason Thompson of the Pirates charging home to score ahead of the throw to the Cardinal catcher, Gene Tenace, after Richie Hebner's single to right field. The Pirates won the game, 7-3.

Prince Philip Opens Commonwealth Games

BRISBANE, Australia — The 12th Commonwealth Games opened, spectacularly Thursday despite the absence of what would have been its three greatest attractions: Queen Elizabeth, Sebastian Coe and Steve Overt.

The queen's husband, Prince Philip, launched the games in his place but there was no substitute for Coe and Overt, the star middle-distance runners whose absence caused much world interest in the games to evaporate.

In opening the games, Prince Philip read a message from the queen that had been carried by relay runner from London. The message, carried to the stadium in a baton, was delivered by Australian gold medalist Raelene Boyle.

"It is 52 years since the first games were entrusted to Hamilton, Canada, and this is the third time that they have been held in Australia," the queen wrote. "As queen of Australia I warmly welcome you and look forward to joining you in a few days' time."

"Enthusiasm for sport is a well known characteristic of Australia, and the presence in this stadium of so many competitors shows that this enthusiasm is shared throughout the Commonwealth."

Supremacy will be determined in the swimming pool, where the giants plunge their top competitors straight into action on the opening day Friday. About 2,000 athletes from 48 countries will be competing in 10 different sports over the next nine days, but everyone agrees that the paramount battle will be between Australia, Canada and England.

England and Australia shared the honors in the first 10 games before Canada broke the sequence on home soil in 1978.

Australia, as host, is tipped to topple Canada this time, and both nations see swimming as the key sport with 23 gold medals at stake. The Canadians hope to match their 1978 bonanza of 15 swimming golds, and look to England to steal others from Australia.

The fierce rivalry between the two is reflected in the Canadian women's team T-shirts, which depict a beaver strangling a kangaroo.

NFL Ponders Various Ways to Revise Schedule

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Football League is considering the cancellation of the only one regular-season game but also the wild-card round of the playoffs as a result of the players' strike.

These possibilities were raised Wednesday by Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, who suggested in a telephone interview that the elimination of the wild-card round might be the most convenient way of getting in a full season.

The wild-card round, which was added in 1978 to the postseason games that lead to the Super Bowl, matches the two teams in each conference that, other than division champions, have the best records. Its elimination would mean a total of eight teams in the playoffs, rather than 10.

Perplexing Problem

The wild-card round is scheduled for Jan. 2. If it is dropped, Rozelle said, the league will have a schedule of games from one of the weeks lost to the strike into that vacated Sunday.

Rozelle's comments concern perhaps the most perplexing problem for the league during the player strike: the reconstruction of the season when the walkout has ended. League officials are discussing various contingency plans.

"One week is the easiest to make up," Rozelle said. In that case, he explained, the last game could be played on the weekend following the last one of the regular season.

This would mean delaying the playoffs a week and eliminating the one weekend of the conference championship games, scheduled for Sunday, Jan. 16, and Super Bowl XVII, scheduled for Jan. 30 in Pasadena, Calif.

The date and the location of the Super Bowl, Rozelle said, will not be changed, in part because of the vast logistical problems that would be involved in switching hotel and travel accommodations for league personnel, the teams, sponsors and the news media.

If the strike affects more than two weeks of the season, the league may have to do without some regular-season games, the commissioner said.

"If so, determining which games to reschedule and which to drop would be made vacant one by eliminating the open weekend before the Super Bowl, the other by dropping the wild-card round — could be a matter as simple as drawing lots."

Rozelle added that the strike could reach a point where it would make little sense to resume the season. There has been no determination as to exactly where that point would be, he said, "but we have thought about it."

The commissioner also said that any plan would have to be approved with Ed Garvey, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, partly because losing a round of playoff games "eliminates money for players as well as television and gate receipts for the owners."

Negotiations between the players association and the Management Council were scheduled to resume Thursday afternoon. The talks were to be the first since bargaining broke off Sunday, when management offered to guarantee the players \$1.6 billion over five years.

Rozelle Testifies

Rozelle told a congressional subcommittee on Thursday that the limited antitrust exemption sought by the NFL would not affect contract negotiations between the NFL owners and players. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"This legislation simply has no effect — negative or otherwise — on player union or collective bargaining matters," he testified.

Garvey, however, pointed out to the committee that the network television contracts with the NFL "provide payment to the NFL owners even though games are never played and televised because of a labor dispute." He said this enabled management to "coerce employees to accept unlawful bargaining proposals."

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Wednesday Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	82	60	.573	0
Philadelphia	72	70	.514	1
San Francisco	72	70	.514	1
Los Angeles	62	80	.438	10
St. Louis	62	80	.438	10
Pittsburgh	52	90	.364	19
Cincinnati	42	100	.290	28
San Diego	32	110	.226	37
Montreal	22	120	.154	46
Chicago	12	130	.087	55

Major League Standings

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Los Angeles	72	60	.545	0
San Francisco	72	60	.545	0
Seattle	62	70	.469	1
Minnesota	62	70	.469	1
Chicago	52	80	.396	2
Philadelphia	42	90	.317	3
San Diego	32	100	.242	4
St. Louis	22	110	.167	5
Atlanta	12	120	.091	6

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U.S. and French Teams Favored to Reach Davis Cup Final

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

LONDON — The United States and France are the favorites to win the Davis Cup tennis semifinals starting Friday.

The United States, winners three times in the last four years, meets Australia in Perth while France, which has not appeared in a final since Britain ended its run of six straight victories in 1933, faces New Zealand in Aix-les-Bains.

The relegation playoffs, to decide which four countries lose their places in the championship division, and the two European Zone finals also start Friday.

Between the Soviet Union and India in Donetsk, Mexico and Romania in Mexico City, Spain and Britain in Barcelona and Argentina and West Germany in Buenos Aires. The losers will play in the minor zonal competitions in 1983.

Ireland plays Switzerland in Dublin in the European Zone A final, and Hungary tackles Denmark in the European Zone B final. The winners will advance to the championship division next year.

Paraguay, winners of the American Zone, and Indonesia, winners of the Eastern Zone, have already won promotion.

John McEnroe may view the Davis Cup as his last chance to salvage a major prize in a disappointing year during which he has lost his Wimbledon and U.S. crowns to Jimmy Connors.

McEnroe was to play the opening singles match for the United States in the Perth Entertainment Center against Peter McNamara, the top Australian.

Neale Fraser, Australia's non-playing captain, said Thursday that he was happy that McEnroe was playing the first match because it put him under less pressure than he would have been in the Australian team ahead of Mark Edmondson, in the second singles match.

Alexander's selection was unexpected after a serious back injury in 1980 that threatened to end his career. Edmondson, a semifinalist at Wimbledon this year, was regarded as McNamara's most likely number two.

"On current form John was the best choice," Fraser said. "He has a fine record in the Davis Cup and some of his best efforts have been on slow courts. Since arriving in Perth he has been killing most of the other players in matches. I think he will do well."

Alexander commented: "I think that in practice I have been hitting the ball as well as I have done since being injured."

The doubles match on Saturday will be a repeat of this year's Wimbledon final, with McNamara and Paul McNamee facing McEnroe and Peter Fleming. The Australians won the Wimbledon match in straight sets.

The French have not been a major force in the Davis Cup since the heady days of the legendary "Four Musketeers" — Jacques Brugnon, Henri Cochet, Jean-René Lacoste and Jean Borotra.

But this year the home advantage, which includes the choice of surface, should see France through against New Zealand with Yannick Noah and Thierry Tulasne likely to be too much for Chris Lewis and Russell Simpson.

New Zealand, which has never made a Davis Cup final except as the 1920s, is used to playing Davis Cup matches on grass.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Austin Extended in Indoor Tourney

PHILADELPHIA — Tracy Austin, the top seed, overcame a formidable challenge Wednesday night to defeat Sharon Walsh, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, in the second round of the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships.

Reaching the quarterfinals with Austin were Susan Mascaren, who upset Andrea Leand, 6-3, 6-1; Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, who defeated Anna Fernandez, 6-2, 6-2; and Barbara Potter, who beat Kim Jones, 7-5, 6-1. The quarterfinals will be played Thursday.

Walsh made a dramatic change in the third set after being down, 0-4 and 1-5, to pull within 4-5 by taking 11 straight points.

Strachan Jailed 3 Years for Drug Use

NEW ORLEANS — Mike Strachan, a former National Football League running back, has been sentenced in U.S. District Court to serve three years in a federal penitentiary on cocaine charges.

"I'm quite upset about it. I don't think it was fair at all," Strachan said Wednesday, asserting that he did nothing that George Rogers, Chuck Muncie, Frank Warren and Dave Wayner had

OBSERVER

The Masculine 'Weepie'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The popular success of "Chariots of Fire," a sentimental film about young men striving to become Olympic champions, puzzled me until an Englishman pointed out that the explanation is quite simple. "It's a male weepie," he said. Of course. As masters of popular entertainment have always known, men in the audience like a good cry just as much as the women do. The difference is that men don't like to sob out loud. It embarrasses them, so they prefer something that makes them cry silently but doesn't reduce them to watery convulsions.

The well-made "male weepie" produces in the male that choked-up sensation in the chest called "a lump in the throat." "Chariots of Fire" gave me "a lump in the throat," and I'm not ashamed to admit it. If it had pushed sentimentality too far and reduced me to copious tears, I would have tested it. Wanting to cry was a delicious sensation; being pressed for outright sobs would have offended me, and I might have left the theater feeling the movie was ridiculous.

Oscar Wilde spoke for the male attitude toward "weepies" when, writing of one of Dickens' tear-soaked passages about the death of a cardboard heroine, he said that only a person with a heart of stone could read it without laughing. I used to have the same response to female "weepies" — also known as "four-handkerchief movies" — in which Barbara Stanwyck or Bette Davis or Joan Crawford had the women in the theater weeping daintily in the dark. While all around me trembled with sorrow, I yearned to laugh and to cry and to tell those who say men would be healthier if they wept with less restraint may have a good point, but whether venting gales of tears at the movie house improves the hygiene is another question.

Still, the male pleasure in feeling a lump in the throat is undeniable. Moviegoers of the old school always understood it, always knew that men wanted to feel crying without being brought to sobs, and cunningly exploited this hunger. When John Wayne, the ultimate in hard-shelled masculinity, came up for retirement from the U.S. Cavalry, the director gave us a scene in which his troopers presented him with a watch at the final muster, then focused the camera on Duke's face fighting to hold back the tears, while every man in the audience felt that delightful lump rising in his throat. If Duke had sobbed, we would all have started to sob and hated it and started to giggle, but the director knew where to stop.

In recent years when films became technically and often artistically better, the lump-in-the-throat effect was no longer much sought. Maybe movie people thought it was too easy, too cheap, too old-fashioned. In these good new movies, the audience was most often detached from the emotional turmoil of the characters. You can watch Clint Eastwood, Marlon Brando, even Burt Reynolds with fascination, as a scientist might study his specimens, but it's hard to feel much kinship with the characters they play.

A 'Doll's' Death

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK — Like too many theater stories, it was a story of expectation and failure, hope and disappointment. What made Sunday's closing of "A Doll's Life" different was not simply that the Broadway season's first major musical had run for only five performances in four days and cost its producers \$4 million, but that it had involved three of Broadway's most gifted and successful artists: the innovative director and producer Harold Prince, and the celebrated libretto team of Betty Comden and Adolph Green.

Only hours before the opening Sept. 23, things had seemed so much brighter. Assembled at the Mark Hellinger Theater for a last rehearsal, the company presented Prince, Comden, Green and the Grossman, Lerner and Loewe, the opening-night presents and stood to applaud their work. For Comden and Green, "A Doll's Life" — a kind of musical sequel to Ibsen's "A Doll's House" — represented a "big step," a venture into more serious subject matter than before. For Prince, it was a special show, a show he said he loved.

There was little reason not to be optimistic. "A Doll's Life" was the product of the team that had collaborated in 1978 on the Tony-award-winning "On the 20th Century," and while Prince's last had run for only 16 performances, his record in both artistic and commercial terms has been remarkable indeed. Since his days as a Broadway wunderkind, Prince had demonstrated a brilliant mastery of craft, pioneering the notion of the so-called "concept" musical. With such shows as "Cabaret," "Company" and "Sweeney Todd," he had not only stretched, but also helped to redefine the American musical. In 1980, when Comden and Green themselves were making many of his shows, Prince eagerly embraced their idea of a musical that would trace Ibsen's adventures after she slams Nora's famous door. Rehearsals began April 19, and during the next few weeks, a featured role was recast, a scene was cut, specific references to Ibsen were removed, and new endings were tried. Although the writers had at first envisioned an intimate portrait of Nora, that story gradually assumed more symbolic proportions.

After 6½ weeks of rehearsal, the company moved to Los Angeles, and on June 15, the show opened at the Ahmanson Theater to negative reviews. Dan Sullivan, wrote in the Los Angeles Times that the show "may be the worst thing that has happened to [Ibsen's] play since the Germans demanded a happy ending back in the 1880s."

Though disappointing, the reviews, as Green noted, "didn't shake our belief in the show one iota." Arguing that Los Angeles critics and audiences could not accurately forecast Broadway reaction, the show's collaborators decided against making the kind of substantial changes that were made in the final stages of "Merely." The important thing, they argued, was to remain faithful to their original vision.

Why The Door Slammed on Hal Prince, \$4-Million Musical After a 4-Day Run



Betsy Joslyn and George Hearn in "A Doll's Life."

cast members needed time to settle into their roles. Arguing that a vacation would give him a fresh perspective, Prince left for Mallorca. "Everyone," he recalled, "knew he was leaving. I think we did our work in those first five weeks." Meanwhile, even though tickets had been sold as a part of the Civic Light Opera subscription, business was poor. The average weekly revenues hovered around \$113,000, or a possible \$316,328, resulting in a loss of about \$100,000 a week for 10 weeks.

When Prince and the show's writers returned after the weeks, they felt that things had somehow, magically, fallen into place. Eager to avoid extra expenses, Prince cut the show's California run by two weeks and on Sept. 8 "A Doll's Life" began previews in New York. The reaction of the audience, the cast members felt, was sympathetic, and they went into opening night anxious but optimistic.

Unfortunately, it soon became apparent that "A Doll's Life" was not what the critics wanted. In The New York Times, Frank Rich, for instance, described it as a well-intentioned show "that could be in its protegés and then adds into a turgid slide from which there is no return." — and the next morning it was announced that the show would close following the Sunday matinee. After so much work and

DiMaggio Ends Rose

Joe DiMaggio, the former baseball great who was married for three years to Marilyn Monroe, has ended a 20-year standing order for three-week delivery of roses to her pink crypt in Los Angeles. Bob Alhann, a co-owner of Parisian Florist, the Hollywood shop that has filled the order since the star's drug overdose death in August 1962, said DiMaggio ended the deliveries Sept. 1. "He called a mutual friend of ours and just said he wanted to stop sending the flowers," Alhann said. "He gave no explanation." Upon learning of DiMaggio's decision, the film producer Robert Stitzer, 55, who claims he was secretly married to Monroe for less than a week in October 1952 but that the documents were destroyed, placed an order for weekly delivery of three roses. Alhann said, Stitzer, 55, said he arranged to be billed once a year and would have his will money to assure the roses are sent after he dies. "I took over pretty much where DiMaggio left off," Stitzer said. "The fact is I was already going out there with flowers about every two weeks."

Elbridge Cleaver, a former leader of the radical Black Panthers, was heckled by students at College Park, Maryland, as he urged them to reject communism and militancy for belief in God and America. His visit to the University of Maryland, sponsored by a student group affiliated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, sparked protests from members of the campus Black Student Union. The Maryland lecture was the first stop of a projected 60-city tour. Cleaver is making for the College Association for the Research of Philosophy, an offshoot of the Unification Church. Students interrupted Cleaver's lecture with shouts of "Uncle Tom" and epithets. Cleaver, 47, defended his connection with the Unification Church, saying that while he was not a member, "Reverend Moon is doing more to solve the problems of the world than most other people."

Princess Andrew, who flew combat missions in the Falklands war, will captain his own helicopter when he returns to duty Oct. 18, the British Defense Ministry said. The 27-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth II was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter during the 74-day conflict. Andrew's selection for his completion of 400 flying hours — about 200 of them during campaign to recapture the Falkland Islands from Argentina.

Mary Martin, seriously injured in a Sept. 6 traffic accident, has turned to work on her "Over the Top" television program in San Francisco. "Welcome Back, Mary," banners and bouquets of yellow roses greeted Martin when she arrived to resume her program. The accident also injured the actress Janet Carson, and her producer-husband, Paul Giamatti. Giamatti remains in the hospital. Ben Webster, 76, Martin's manager, died in the accident. Jack Swigert, the former actor, compares his suffering from cancer to a "slight problem." He and two crewmates had on a flight on Sept. 12, Swigert said, when the plane was hit by a missile. Swigert is being treated for cancer of a bone marrow but is continuing a campaign for Congress. He said that it was "slightly disappointing" to him when he learned of a malignancy. "It was like being told, 'We have a slight problem on Apollo 13,' Swigert said, referring to the third manned mission in 1970 when he and fellow astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. were forced to abort their flight half way to the moon when an oxygen tank in the rear of the spacecraft exploded. "Apollo 13 taught me the challenges are to be met and overcome," Swigert said. "The astronaut Iznik Perelman has been hospitalized for treatment of kidney stones, forcing postponement of concert appearance in Schenectady, New York. Perelman is being treated at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in Manhattan. The Schenectady concert has been scheduled for Nov. 14.

Quote — Jimmy Stewart, delivering a brief eulogy at a Berea Hills memorial mass in California for Princess Grace of Monaco: "really lovely. Grace really was a princess or a friend, but because she was just about the nicest I ever met. Like all of you, I feel that she rests serenely now, brought into my life a soft, warm light every time I saw her. It was holiday every time I saw her."

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